FIRST EDITION.

BEAVER.

Campaign in Beaver County.

IMMENSE REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Grand Daylight and Torch-light Processions.

Stirring Speeches by Gen. Logan, Hon. John Allison, Rev. J. Vannote, Col. Clark E. Carr, Dr. Coffin, and others.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
BEAVER, September 19, 1872.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC TURN OUT.

There has been held in Beaver, to-day, one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Beaver county. The people have freely caught the spirit of Republicanism, and we have to record a turn-out that struck terror to the hearts of the Greeleyites here.

BEAVER INVADED.

About 11 A. M., the usually quiet county seat of Beaver was invaded by formidable looking companies in battle array, commanded by Major D. Crichlow, with their arms burnished and their capes glistening, presenting a beautiful scene. There were fully equipped companies and guards from almost every election district in the county, each headed by its band and drum corps, with flags and banners flying. The day has been very cool and in the afternoon wet, but a genial warmth seemed to have infused itself into the large assembly present. It is impossible to make special mention of any of the different companies present, as all were in excellent trim and acquitted themselves as Grant men always do when on the war path.

They came from over the river in mighty columns; Smith's Ferry and the river townships came in all the force and strength of men whose convictions have led them to duty; Beaver Valley sent out her veterans in force sufficient to meet the most fastidious wants of the opposition; while from all over the county they came. There were wagons filled with the age, and wisdom, and integrity of the county—buggies filled with the beauty and grace of our bright eyed and merry hearted ladies—while on horseback came the boys dashing through the streets and throwing themselves into the fervor of the occasion, reminding us of the old rallying days among the mountain fastnesses of the late battle grounds.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was headed by the colored Grant club of Beaver Valley, and presented a fine appearance.

The time of march through the town was ended by filling into the fair ground, and you may form some idea of its extent when I tell you that it was thirty-five minutes passing a given point, and was two miles long, and with the crowd on the grounds composed an assembly of 10,000 persons.

A battle flag, cut in shreds by rebel bullets, was an object of interest. Several mottoes, "We vote as we shot," "Cheese it, Horace, for you know how it is yourself," etc., were very prominently paraded in the procession.

Three or four large wagons filled with beautiful young ladies, starred and decked with national emblems, formed a scene of indescribable beauty, and we all say roll the ball until we place Beaver county in the foreground, with seven hundred majority for our ticket.

The ladies of New Brighton deserve special mention for the table of good things set for the hungry crowd, inasmuch as they were alone in that particular. They greet their brothers for Grant.

THE MEETING—SPEECHES, ETC.

The vast crowd was called to order at one P. M., by placing Hon. Benj. Wilde in the chair, who acknowledged the honor in a few crisp remarks, saying that it was a distinguished honor to be counted with a party such as we represented.

He introduced to the audience General Logan, who held his auditors for one and a half hours with an unrivaled exposition of the Greeley movement. The General knows all about it, and his magnificent speech struck the right chord in the hearts of his auditors. Space prevents me from giving you his remarks, but it is enough to know that to-day we have made votes.

Another stand was erected, and Rev. J. Vannote had in undivided attention an audience as large as could hear him. His clear refutation of the charges against our State ticket won for him the encomiums of all present. He made a good impression.

He was followed by Dr. J. D. Coffin, of Rochester, a gentleman, who has left the ranks of the Democracy, and joined us. The Doctor has been there, and his happy hits at the Liberals brought the crowd to an irrepressible humor.

Col. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, followed Gen. Logan, and met the highest anticipations of his auditors. He announced that Illinois had in Ulysses General Logan for President in 1876, which brought forth a round of cheers from the crowd.

Hon. John Allison next spoke, and fully and clearly told us of the excellent state of finances in our country. Judge Allison is at home here, and his popularity is attested by the fact that he held the closest attention of a large crowd for about one hour, and they profited by it.

General Albrecht's speech was received with the best looking gentleman on the Island. The prize was, I believe, awarded to one of the clerks. This is immaterial. To ascertain the best looking young lady is a matter of nice discrimination, however. This question is fully and firmly settled in my mind, but she shall be nameless for evermore.

POLITICS.

Of course we correspondents could not do without "political sentiments." I find here some especially active and interested. A prominent politician from Northern Ohio informed me that without doubt, Grant would carry this State by at least 20,000 majority, seeming to think that there was no possible question as to his re-election.

Many journalists come here during the season. Of Democrats, Gordon, the unregenerate ("Hubriel") correspondent of the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, is sitting at my elbow endeavoring to compose an "able article" under difficulties, but judging from the rail fence style of chicography, he isn't making an overpowering success of it. A brother of old John Brown, whose body, as we all have heard, is mouldering, &c., is here.

ANDERSON.

GENERAL POLITICS.

An attempt to organize a Greeley club in Clarion county proved a failure.

The Democracy have hard work to form clubs in the anthracite mining regions.

HENRY R. SHEARER is the fusion candidate for Assembly in Huntingdon county.

The Democrats of the Eleventh Missouri District nominated John B. Clark, Jr., for Congress.

A. T. STEWART declines to allow the use of his name in connection with the candidacy for Mayor of New York.

The Blair County Prohibitionists have put up a county ticket. Dr. Jas. P. Thompson is the candidate for Assembly.

SECRETARY DELANO left Washington yesterday morning for Ohio, where he will take part in the pending political canvass.

The Eighth Massachusetts Congressional District Republican Convention unanimously nominated J. L. S. Williams for Congress.

Col. John A. Lemon, of Blair county, has been nominated by the Republicans of his district for State Senator. He will be elected, of course.

An Oneida (N. Y.) dispatch says that Judge Henry H. Foster, of Oswego, was on Thursday nominated for Congress in that district by the Liberal Republicans.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the St. Joseph (Mo.) District nominated Judge Bennett Pike for Congress, in place of General Craig, who recently declined.

Two of the gentlemen appointed on the Liberal county Committee of Mercer county decline to serve, and declare their intention to vote for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

PLAYFORD, of Fayette, and Pauley, of Greene, are rival Democratic candidates for State Senator in that district. The probabilities are Minor, Republican, will be elected.

A STRAIGHT-OUT Democratic State Convention for the nomination of an electoral ticket and the appointment of a State Central Committee, has been called at Jefferson City, Missouri, on October 4th.

A. S. LANDIS is the Democratic candidate for the Constitutional Convention in the Bedford, Blair and Somerset district. The district is Republicans and one Democrat will be returned from this district.

The Tammany General Committee last Thursday night took action looking to the expulsion of certain members who have not given in their adherence to the political support of its National and State nominees.

An important political question just now is this: "On which side is Buckalew? Is he for Greeley or not?" He will lose votes if he does not declare himself, and he will lose votes if he does. He will lose, any way.

The Difference—Buckalew is traversing the State trying to satisfy the people that he was not a traitor during the rebellion. Hartranft's record of his engagement in twenty-three battles during the rebellion speaks for itself.

The Bloomsburg *Republican* says that John G. Freeze, of that place, publicly asserts that he will not vote for Greeley. He is the Democratic nominee for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and helped to nominate Buckalew at Reading.

A Philadelphia letter to the New York *Herald* says that Governor Curtin's acceptance of the nomination by the Democrats and Liberals as a candidate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention is in the hands of the Liberal leaders, and will soon be made known throughout the State.

General Allen, the Republican candidate for Auditor General, on Thursday afternoon, at Erie, while stepping on the cars at the depot to go to his home in Warren, missed his footing and fell under the train. One of his feet was crushed, which will probably keep him on crutches during the balance of the campaign.

The mass meeting at Meadville, on Wednesday, was a grand affair. The cavalcade from the neighboring towns was two miles and a half long. Senators Wilson and Scott made most masterly speeches. The Titusville *Herald* says Crawford county may be set down for twelve hundred Republican majority in October.

In his "Recollections of a Busy Life," Mr. Greeley refers to the renomination of Mr. Lincoln of follows: "Though I very heartily supported it when made, I did not favor his renomination as President, for (not that I was in favor of the one-term principle as the panacea for all our woes, but) I wanted the war driven onward with vehemence, and this was not in his nature."

If is not so much Maine as what Maine means, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. The Republicans were sure to carry the State, but the question was whether Greeley and his Gratz had whittled down our majority and made an inroad into the party. It would "rather" seem that they have not; and so, with ranks unbroken and under the old banners, let the Republicans go forth to a well-assured victory.

In a speech at Cincinnati last night, Greeley complained of an alleged misconstruction put upon his speech in this city on Thursday evening, when he attempted to explain "the extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances under which I was impelled in the winter of 1860 and 1861 to offer in good faith to submit the whole question of Union or disunion to a vote of the Southern people."

The total population of California is 560,247. The foreigners outnumber by ten per cent. the natives born beyond the limits of the State. The number of white foreigners is 160,521, including 54,421 Irish, 30,777 Germans and Austrians, 27,644 English, 12,195 British colonists, 8,380 Spaniards and Spanish Americans, 8,069 French, 4,660 Italians, 2,944 Scandinavians, 2,495 Portuguese, and 1,344 Russians and Poles. The proportion of voters is not uniform in the different classes. Many Frenchmen have refused to be naturalized.

One of the largest political meetings of the campaign in Pennsylvania took place at Franklin, on Thursday last. A drenching rain proved insufficient to prevent a display of the strong Republican feeling prevailing in Venango county. Hon. Henry Wilson spoke for nearly an hour on the issues involved in the present contest, during which time hundreds of people were standing in mud ancle deep. General Hartranft and others also delivered brief addresses. After the meetings had adjourned the Grant Clubs formed in line, and with lighted torches, accompanied by bands of music, marched through the principal streets, making a very imposing display.

Charles Younken, residing near Jacksonville, Greene county, was killed by his son on Friday, the 14th instant, under the following circumstances: The old man went home drunk and threatened to kill his wife, but his son Thaddeus watched him all night. The next morning he left home, procured a bottle of whiskey, returned to the house and again abused his wife. In the after part of the day he went to the barn and lying down, he went to sleep. Thaddeus said to his mother, he would go and kill a squirrel; that his father was asleep and could not harm her until he came back. When he came back his father had been beating his mother with a dipper, and dropping the dipper he seized a poker and swore he would kill her inside of three minutes. Just then Thaddeus entered the door with a rifle in his hands, returning from hunting, raised it and shot him dead, the ball entering about two inches behind the right ear, taking its course toward the left temple, remaining in his head. This is one story; and another is that the father was sitting in a chair sleeping when the boy returned, and he (Thaddeus) learning that his father had been beating his mother in his absence, deliberately shot the old man dead.

Thaddeus is a young man about twenty-one years of age, sober, quiet and industrious, and respected by all who know him. He is now in jail at Waynesburg.

THE STATE.

The Titusville Gas and Water Company contemplate using the natural gas from the Newton well, and supplying it to the city for illuminating and heating purposes. It is said that this gas can be furnished cheaper than any gas in the United States, and at a price which will enable every one to use it with economy.

Colonel Foote has for the present abandoned all idea of starting a smelting furnace in Titusville, and will remove to Corry. He states that the price of land in the first named place is so high as to preclude the possibility of making an arrangement for a purchase, and that he has been offered fifteen acres of land in Corry free of cost, if he will erect his furnace at that place.

The reunion of the surviving members of the 83d, 111th, 145th and 211th Pennsylvania Regiments at Waterford, Erie county, last week, was a complete and pleasant success. Over 4,500 were present. Col. McCoy, of the 83d, made an address. A table over nine hundred feet long was spread in a grove by the citizens of Waterford for the veterans, and all were abundantly supplied.

A man named Benj. Seaburn was instantly killed at Sharon, Mercer county, last Wednesday night. He had climbed on a coal car when the train was starting on the main track, to ride up to the station. On getting near the platform he attempted to jump off and fell, rolling under the train, which passed over him, killing him almost instantly. The body presented a shocking sight with its crushed head and mangled limbs.

A shocking accident occurred to a boy named William H. Harris, a resident of Youngstown, O., on Friday, at the nut and washer factory of Adams, Bell & C. He was engaged in cutting the thread on screws at a machine, and in reaching over to adjust something connected with the machinery, his shirt sleeve was caught in a cog wheel, pulling him upon it, lacerating his arm and gashing him in the abdomen so that a portion of his bowels protruded.

A serious accident happened to Mr. A. B. Filson, of Mercer, while out gunning last Friday, in company with Dr. Mehard. It appears that Filson separated from the Doctor and made a circuit of the woods. While doing this the Doctor discovered the head of Filson moving among the bushes, and thinking it was some partridges, fired his gun, which was loaded with shot, the charge taking effect in Filson's head and face, inflicting severe injuries. His wounds, we learn, are not dangerous, though very painful.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL.

Father Hyacinthe's marriage has been a fruit theme for the press. His famous letter, couched in such a sweet and noble spirit, in defense of marriage, and especially of his course in the matter, has caused diverse comments. The letter presents the subject of marriage in a clear and forcible manner. It shows that celebacy is never to be enforced by vows, but to be always a matter of constant voluntary inclination; and that the state of marriage is in itself essentially sacred, and consistent with the highest spiritual functions. The *Christian Union*, in an able editorial, contends that the mistake of the Church of Rome is that it has founded its practice of priestly celebacy on the idea that marriage involved degradation, that it was a concession to human weakness, and incompatible with the highest spiritual condition. It argues further that the Catholic Church has established for the officers of the Church a law flatly contradictoly of the human nature that God made. The natural results have followed. Setting up for its clergy an artificial and false standard of purity. It has hindered them from reaching that which was divinely ordained. It closes arguing that it is the glory of Christianity to have honored and elevated marriage, to have made its affections purer, its influences more sacred; and Christianity never had a more fatal perversion than that which pronounced the marriage state an inferior one, and denied it to the teachers and leaders of the community.

Much controversy has been caused by Professor Hodge's letter on the subject of granting aid to the Roman Catholic Church. Some of the would be critics either neglected to read his letter, or failed to comprehend its true intent and meaning. The question at issue was simply this: Does the Church of Rome teach truth enough to save the soul that fully accepts that truth? Or have there been, are there, and can there hereafter be, no true children of Christ within its fold holding the truth and at the same its errors? The Chicago correspondent of the *Presbyterian* takes a sensible view of the subject, and says, if he ever gets to heaven, he expects to meet Romanists there, some of whom he had known on earth. This, he claims, is, substantially, all that Dr. Hodge asserts.

Without attempting to justify Pere Hyacinthe, which he does not, for abjuring his vow of celibacy and entering the married state, the great reputation and incomparable work of Martin Luther, as a Reformer, is too highly prized by every Protestant, to view with indifference any improper allusion to him. We clip from the *Independent*, of the 19th, the following: "The Pittsburgh *Catholic*, in a long and savage editorial, in which it shows how complete is the parallel between those *two conceited and misguided men*, Luther and Hyacinthe, says of the latter that 'Free thinkers are his most intimate friends, at home and abroad, and with their extravagant vagaries he is in full accord.' If the *Catholic* does not like this, the statement is a falsehood it is shamefully ignorant."

The *Christian Union* replies to a subscriber, who had complained that it mixed religion and politics, as follows: "We should like to know what that kind of religion is good for, that is not to mix with politics, or any other business, social relations and all the affairs of life? About as much, we suppose, as yeast that is never 'mixed' with flour. And we should like particularly to inquire whether politics is suffering just now from a too great infusion of religion?"

President Grant has appointed Rev. A. R. Horobert, of West Liberty, Ohio, agent for the Sac and Fox Indians, of Iowa. The Lutheran *Observer* says, this is the first appointment of a Lutheran minister to aid in carrying out the present humane and Christian policy of the Government respecting the Indians, and may lead to the establishment of a Lutheran mission among these tribes.

A resolution was offered in the Presbyterian Shenango Presbytery, by Rev. D. X. Junkin, held in New Brighton, Pa., as follows: *Resolved*, That this Presbytery will not hereafter license any one to preach the Gospel, who use tobacco in any form, unless he promises to wholly abandon its use, or procure from some reputable physician a certificate that his health requires its use.

A Southern Pennsylvania paper urges that the Theological Seminary, at Danville, Kentucky, be exchanged for the Southern Theological Seminary, at Columbia, S. C., as a school for training colored ministers for the North Presbyterian Church. The New York *Evangelist* thinks some arrangement of the kind might be feasible, though the title to the property remains as now.

An engineer on the Bostoft & Albany Railroad refused to run his engine on the Sabbath, preferring to accept his dismissal. The *Congregationalist* thinks more such engineers, with a prevalence of this spirit among managers, would conduce to fewer accidents and larger dividends.

At the late annual Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church, under the jurisdiction of the celebrated Bishop Whitehouse, held at Chicago, there was only forty-five clergymen and thirty-eight laymen in attendance.

A Catholic priest, Rev. Mr. Spencer, who is building a church and monastry, in Spencer county, Indiana, promises that masses shall be said, or sung for those contributing, in proportion to the amount subscribed and forwarded.

At the late session of the West Virginia Conference, of the Methodist Protestant Church, the reports showed an increase of nine hundred in the membership.

The Chicago *Advance* favors the opening of churches every day in the week. It says, that a short service should be held, and that there should be no sermon.

Rev. E. Y. Garretts, pastor of the Plymouth Presbyterian church of this city, has been invited to become the pastor of the First church, in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Princeton Theological Seminary opened on the 5th inst. with cheering prospects, there being sixty new students, the largest accession ever received into the Seminary at one time.

The *Evangelist*, refering to the clerical retreat of the High Church Episcopalians, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, known as the "Evangelist Fathers," says is no relation to that paper.

The Baptist church in Chicago, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Everts, is to have hereafter a Bible class Sunday evening instead of a sermon.

LOCAL.

Rev. D. S. Kennedy, of Midway, has been called to the church at Weekley, Pa.

The address of Bishop Howe, of Central Pennsylvania, will in future be at Reading, Pa.

Rev. C. H. Mattock, of New Orleans, of the M. E. Church, who has many friends here, was in the city last Wednesday.

The Presbyterian Church at Helena, Montana, makes an appeal for aid through the columns of the *Presbyterian Banner* this week.

Rev. Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, was in the city a day or two this week, stopping on his way East from attendance at one of the German Western Conferences.

Rev. D. R. Wilson will preach under the auspices of the Wylie avenue church on Sabbath evening, in the hall of the Eleventh ward school house, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

The corner-stone of the new house of worship for the Raccoon Church, Presbytery of Pittsburgh, was laid on Wednesday, August 28. By the terms of the agreement with the contractor, the lecture-room is to be ready for the use of the congregation by the 1st of January, 1873, and the whole building is to be completed against the 1st of the following June.

There has been established in this city a philanthropic institution for the care of aged and destitute women, which promises to prove a most creditable charity. It is in charge of the Roman Catholic order of the Little Sisters. But it is intended as a refuge for all women in distress, without regard to creed or nationality. They will sustain the institution entirely and their handiwork and by alms they may receive from the charitable. We hope their appeal may not be made in vain, as their ends and aims are most worthy.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Coming here—The Route—The Object—Court—The City—Its Advantages—The "Herdic House"—Political—Personal, Etc.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., September 19, 1872.

Commend me to the Pennsylvania Central. A grander road is not in the nation, perhaps not in the world. It furnishes its passengers speed, safety and comfort. Give me Mr. Ridley for engineer and Mr. Alexander for conductor, and then I feel pretty sure all will be right. With them, on last Monday, I made a delightful trip from Pittsburgh to Altoona. Thence I came to this place, to attend a session of the United States District Court of Western Pennsylvania.

THE COURT.

Judge McCandless presides. Attorney Swoope is absent on account of illness. Marshal Murdoch is on hand prompt and faithful as usual. But little business can be transacted. The Court will have a short session.

THIS CITY.

It is beautiful for situation, being on the north side of the Susquehanna. Its streets are straight and level, and it has many fine private residences. It is well furnished with churches and schools, having also a flourishing college. It has three daily papers; two for Grant, one for Greeley. It claims to have a population of ten thousand. It is abundantly supplied with the best of water from springs on the mountain side beyond the river. The lumber business of the city is immense. Mill after mill lines the bank of the river, tens of thousands of logs float in the pools, while untold acres of land are covered with huge piles of sawed stuff, boards, shingles, palings, laths, &c. Lumber is to Williamsport what iron is to Pittsburgh—the chief source of its wealth.

THE "HERDIC HOUSE."

This is the principal hotel of the city. It is large, well furnished and finished, and accommodates its guests in a very satisfactory way.

POLITICAL.

As elsewhere the campaign is exciting all classes of the people. Both parties profess to be confident of success. The best posted Republicans, however, say that the sky grows brighter every day. The clouds are lifting. They confidently predict a Republican majority for this county in October. It is certain to come in November. The county has heretofore been Democratic. It is said Greeley does not take well in this region.

PERSONAL.

Rev. John Douglass, D. D., of your city, is a guest here at the Herdic House. So is Mr. **Murdoch**, of the *United Presbyterian*.

Rev. Dr. Riley, formerly a pastor of Christ Church, Pittsburgh, is now pastor of the Pine street Church, this city. Peter Herdic lives in princely style. He is a grand financial success.

AMICUS.

T. J. Speer, Republican member of Congress from Georgia, died in Barnesville, on Monday, of disease of the kidneys. In connection with the above the *Telegraph and Messenger* says: "This, if true, will bring a complicated Congressional election upon us. One to fill the vacancy in the Forty-second Congress from the old Fourth district, and another for the full term in the Forty-third Congress from the new sixth district of Georgia, which comprises most of the counties in the old Fourth."

HORACE GREELEY.

Swinging Around the Circle.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, September 20.—The promise that Horace Greeley would say a few words on his arrival here at ten o'clock this morning was sufficient to attract quite a large crowd of men of all political parties to the depot. The train arrived a few minutes late. John G. Thompson introduced Horace Greeley, who was received with cheers, and spoke for about five minutes. He said in substance that more than seven years having passed since the close of the civil war, it seemed no more than reasonable that its attendant proscriptions and evils should cease; that there was now no good reason why the American people should hate one another. He said some said there was part of the people who should not vote on account of their participation in the war. We deny that any should be proscribed because of the war. The opposition say this class are few. We say, no, sirs; there are thousands of this class among the best of citizens in Arkansas alone.

He said General Sigel, seven years ago, had written from South Carolina that the principal reason that reconstruction was a failure was because men of property were proscribed and not allowed to vote, while the poorer and ignorant classes could vote away their property. The speaker thought the time had fully come when all should say to these thousands who were against us, "Come forward and help us," free as we are to rebuild the waste places of our country. He said, "That is what we understand by reconciliation, none proscribed and none under the ban. Says one, you would'nt ask us to vote for a rebel for office, would you? I say you are not asked to vote for such—you are only asked to allow all to vote for whom they please. How shall a man be a rebel who seven years ago returned to his allegiance, took the oath, and has since been a good citizen and did all he could to build up the country. I hold it is an error to call such men rebels."

Mr. Greeley closed by saying: Let there be no proscription, but let us all, white or black, unite to build up our country.

Mr Greeley then seated himself in his car window and shook hands with all those who wished.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—Horace Greeley arrived at the Little Miami depot at 3:20 this afternoon, in charge of the reception committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen from this city, who met him at the village of Morrow. At the depot he was met by the entire Common Council in carriages, and Mr. Greeley was placed with Mayor Davis in the leading carriage. The demonstrations did not assume a political phase. But few transparencies were hung out on the line of march. His reception was as the guest of the city and as a visitor to the Industrial Exposition.

After Mr. Greeley had a little time for rest at the Burnet House, he was escorted to the Exposition Hall, the reception at the Burnet House took place in the Commissioners' room. There were a few ladies present. The Commissioners, Mayor Davis, and members of the City Council received him. The reception speech in behalf of the Exposition Commissioners was delivered by A. F. Goshen, President, and in behalf of the city by Mayor Davis.

Mr. Greeley responded as follows: A solitary soldier, crippled and plunged into war, is not an imposing spectacle. Surrounded by agencies and incidents of peace, he seems incongruous and fantastic, a relic of some by-gone age, a representative of a social order long since fallen into decay; but an army of one hundred thousand such as he into an army, ranked, thoroughly disciplined and supplied with all the requisites and enginery of defacement and destruction, and its majesty, its terrific significance and power are plain even to the awed and admiring gaze of childhood. So the work of the lonely pioneer, buried deep in the primitive forest, wherein his single log cabin has just been thrown up, around which he is slowly beating back the empire of shade and savagerism by dint of axe and fire, seems petty and casual when regarded by itself. But could we, from some commanding height, some ship of air, look down at once upon the whole body of pioneers at their daily labor, we should recognize in their deliberate sturdy array the skirmish line of advancing civilization, the harbinger of intelligence, comfort, thrift, humanity and religion. The wolf, the bear, the serpent, perishing or vanishing as the pioneer host slowly, irregularly, yet inexorably, moves on, are now seen to be types of a moral order which civilized society is destined to supplant and replace.

I take this to be one of the chief ends of industrial expositions, to make the workman realize the essential value and true dignity of labor. The infinite division and subdivision of labor, exacted by modern invention, and machinery are calculated to obscure these inspiring considerations. The artisan or artificer devotes his days to matching pins, or heads of pins, to forging a pinion, at most a spring. He may give his life to watchmaking, yet never see one watch perfected; as the most skillful and valued worker in a factory may spend his years in setting up looms, or compounding dyes, and never make one yard of cloth. The exposition is needed to inspire each with a thorough, cheering consciousness of what has been effected by the combined labors and efforts of all.

I gazed with interest on the opening of the first World's Exposition in London twenty one years ago. Apparently and superficially the procession of the Queen and Princes, of Dukes and Garter Knights in honor of the efforts and products of smiths and weavers smacked of grimace and affectation. How could they honor manual industry who had all their lives shunned it as degrading? And yet that parade of feudal trappings and gew gaws did honor to productive labor, however blindly, and even indirectly. No prophecy of the auspicious day when swords shall be beaten into plowshares, and spears into pruning hooks, was ever clearer than that procession of royalty and aristocracy of plenipotentiaries and gold sticks in waiting to usher in the display of all nations, products in the domain of art and industry, at the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, on April 30, 1851.

Now that the Republican theory has been fully fully applied to government and *proved a success*, after making all due allowance for drawbacks, I believe its application to industry is a question of time.

Mr. Greeley went through the Exposition Hall, followed by many curious visitors, though the attendance at the exposition did not appear to have been much increased by the prospective presence of the famous farmer.

Mr. Greeley then retunsed to the Burnet House and slept for two hours.

In the evening Mr. Greeley addressed the Domocrats and Liberals from the balcony of the Burnet House.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Tremendous Gathering of the People at Oil City, Titusville and Corry—Speeches by Senators Wilson, Cameron and Scott, and General Hartranft.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
CORRY, PA., September 20, 1872.

Senators Wilson, Cameron and Scott, and General Hartranft have been met to-day by very large numbers of the people of Oil City and Titusville. Telling addresses were delivered at each place, which produced a marked and favorable effect on the vast audiences assembled. The presence of General Hartranft was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm.

This evening a tremendous gathering awaited the distinguished party at Corry. The people hereabouts are enthusiastically in favor of Grant, Wilson and the State ticket, and are only waiting for October and November to roll around in order to practically show their preferences.

K.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Republican Mass Meeting—An Enthusiastic Crow'—Speeches by Ex-Governor Pollock and Others.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, PA., September 20, 1872.

Another large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held here this evening. Ex-Governor Pollock made one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in this town.

The Republicans of Washington are thoroughly organized, and are now prepared to march to victory. What few Greeley men we had here, who formerly fought in our ranks, are sick of the company they are in, and will be among Grant's supporters before the election. Have no fears of Washington—she will do her whole duty. S.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Another Large Republican Meeting in the Oil Regions—The State Ticket Grows Popular—Speeches by Hon. Henry Wilson, and Others.

(Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
TITUSVILLE, PA., September 20, 1872.

An old-fashioned meeting was held here today, and the reception given Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Simon Cameron, General Hartranft and others, was immense. The meeting was attended by at least 3,000 people. The speeches by Mr. Wilson and others were of the convincing kind. Many who were heretofore opposed to our ticket are now enthusiastic for Hartranft. A good report will be given by the oil regions.

BUTLER, PA.

Another Oil Excitement—The Boydstown Well on the "Go" Again.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
BUTLER, PA., September 20, 1872.

The Boydstown well, that has caused so much excitement here, after running down to fifty barrels a day, took another start yesterday, and has flowed over 500 barrels within the last twenty-four hours. The citizens as well as operators are at fever heat. S.

"E. C.," the intelligent and careful correspondent of the New York *Times*, is in Ohio, taking a view of the political prospect. He takes a careful view of the whole field, and reaches the conclusion that the Confederates have no more chance of carrying the Buckeye State than they have in Maine. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, admitted to him the hopelessness of Ohio, and the grim chances of Greeley. The organization of the State is perfect. The Germans are as steady as the Republicans of our own nationality, properly understanding the feelings and purposes of Schurz.

By an oversight we failed to notice that that veteran Free Soiler and Republican, Hon. John F. Hale, has written a strong and earnest letter deprecating the election of Greeley, and urging the re-election of General Grant. He gives many and cogent reasons for the conclusions stated that will have their proper weight in New Hampshire, and wherever this faithful champion of freedom is known.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE OLD WORLD.

Inviolability of Private Property in Time of War Considered at the Emperors' Meeting—The American Arbitrators at Geneva to be Banqueted in Paris—The Charges Against M. About—Renewal of Carlist Insurrection Promised.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARK OPENED.

LONDON, September 20.—Prince Arthur opened Round Bay Park at Leeds yesterday with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large assemblage. A ball was given at the Town Hall in the evening.

PRINCESS BISMARCK.

The wife of Bismarck has arrived at Torquay, where she will be rejoined by her husband.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

During the thunderstorm yesterday the lightning struck a mill in Littleborough, Lancashire, and killed four women. Several other operatives were injured.

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF COAL ANTICIPATED.

An immediate decline in the price of coal is confidently expected.

MEETING POSTPONED.

DUBLIN, September 19.—A meeting to protest against the occupation of Rome, which was advertised some days ago, has been indefinitely postponed for some unexplained cause.

OLD CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

LONDON, September 20.—The Bishops of Lincoln, Ely and Westminister, Church of England, and the Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, United States, were present at the opening of the old Catholic Congress at Cologne to-day. Among the speakers was Dr. Rohr, of New York.

FRANCE.

BANQUET TO AMERICANS.

PARIS, September 20.—The American citizens resident in Paris are all preparing to give a grand banquet to the representatives of the United States in the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

PARIS, September 20.—The Council of Ministers held a protracted meeting to-day for the purpose of considering measures to secure public tranquility on the 22d of September, the anniversary of the establishment of the first Republic. Thiers presided over the council.

THE CHARGES AGAINST M. ABOUT.

Diplomatic notes have been exchanged between France and Germany concerning the arrest of Edmond About. The charge on which the French author is to be tried by court martial consists of two counts. One accuses him of publishing hostile articles in German territory in October, 1871, and the other with circulating the same in the province of Lorraine. M. About sends word from his prison to Thiers entreating him to be calm, and take no step in a case which would imperil France.

RENEWAL OF CARLIST INSURRECTION PROMISED.

A letter, purporting to have been written by Don Carlos to the Pope, is circulating in Paris. It promises the speedy renewal of the Carlist insurrection in Spain, with ample means.

GERMANY.

INVIOLABILITY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY IN TIME OF WAR.

BERLIN, September 20.—During the great meeting of Emperors here, the subject of inviolability of private property at sea in time of war was considered by Prince Gortschakoff, Count Andrassy and Prince Bismarck. It was regarded as a good omen for the final establishment of this principle that the governments of the United States, Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy and Holland were united in its support.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 20, 1872.

RUSSIAN KINDNESS TO AMERICANS.

Information has been received here from St. Petersburg indicating that the members of the International Statistical Congress were treated there was only forty-five during the Russian Government and municipality of St. Petersburg with marked kindness and the highest consideration. There appears to be a general desire among the European members of the Congress to hold the next session, two years hence, in the United States.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the New England and Middle States, on Saturday, clear weather and a rising temperature, with westerly and south-westerly winds over the former and southerly and southwesterly winds over the latter; for the South Atlantic States clear weather and southerly to southerly winds; for the gulf States southerly winds and generally clear weather; from Tennessee to Lake Erie and lower Michigan, increasing southerly winds and probably local rains; for the northwest weather; southerly gales are probable for Lake Michigan to-night, shifting to north-westerly during Saturday morning; brisk and very brisk Southerly winds for Lakes Erie and Huron during Saturday, and for Lake Ontario probably on Saturday evening; for the north west on Saturday northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

CURRENCY FOR REDEMPTION.

The authorities decide that premiums are required to register free all letters containing currency to be redeemed, addressed to the Treasurer.

NOVEMBER INTEREST.

Interest coupons due on November 1st will be paid on the 21st inst. upon rebate.

BALTIMORE.

I. O. O. F.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—In the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows this morning, the decisions of the Grand Sire during the recess were taken up, and the decisions numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12 and 13 respectively. The accompanying published report of the Grand Sire was confirmed. These decisions embrace a variety of questions coming up from various lodges. The action of the Grand Lodge officers during the recess in granting warrants for the institution of certain subordinate bodies in Germany was confirmed. The reports of the Committee on Appeals was considered, amended and adopted.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the decision of the Most Worthy Grand Sire upon questions by the Grand Master of Missouri, viz.: What is the status of members of a subordinate lodge for any cause, who at the time of such suspension were in good standing, upon a restoration of its charter, and which, although approving the decision. The committee further say: Desiring to make the decision more specific, that when disabilities are removed for which a subordinate lodge is suspended, and said lodge resumes the exercise of its various functions, the officers and members occupy the same status they did before suspension; but when a defunct lodge has been resuscitated, on application, only part of its members, those members making application only, are restored at once, and the other members who were in good standing may resume membership upon such terms as the local laws of the jurisdiction may prescribe.

The report of the Committee on Constitutions in reference to amendments to the constitutions of subordinate lodges was submitted for examination and was confirmed.

A recess was then taken.

CHICAGO.

Found Guilty of Manslaughter—Murderer Arrested.

CHICAGO, September 20.—In the Criminal Court last evening, John T. King, who shot and killed H. W. Champion, in the town of Hyde Park, in July last, was found guilty of manslaughter, and the punishment fixed by the jury at one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. It appears from the evidence that the parties were intimate friends, and the shooting was partially accidental.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

George Lewis, who shot and killed Enoch Hardcastle, while the latter was ploughing in his field, in Greene county, Illinois, on the 31st of August, was brought to Jacksonville, Illinois, last evening, on the way to Carrollton jail. He confesses his guilt, and shows that the murder had been deliberately planned weeks before. It is feared he will be lynched on his arrival in Greene county.

CINCINNATI.

A Swindler Abroad.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—Yesterday morning a man, giving his name as Wade, presented to the banking house of Searsongood, Netter & Co., what purported to be a letter of introduction from the cashier of the German American Bank of New York, and a certificate of deposit from the same bank of $10,000, which he requested cashed. The members of the firm hesitated, made inquiry, and Mr. Wade in the meantime left. A telegram from New York brought the information that the letter was a forgery and that the certificate had been raised from one hundred dollars. Wade has not been arrested.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

From Various Points.

—The oldest brother of the Pope is dead.

—An effort is being made to induce Greeley to extend his trip and visit Memphis.

—A State Committee has began an investigation into the affairs of the Department of Public Buildings in New York city.

—The time for holding the next National Fork Packers' Convention has been changed from the first Tuesday in October to the second Tuesday in September.

—Patten Anderson, Major General of the late Confederate army, died at his residence near Memphis, yesterday morning, of pneumonia. He was a graduate of West Point.

—Henry Ulrich, the carpenter of the steamer Quincy, fell overboard last Thursday night, while the boat was lying at the bank, one hundred miles below Cairo. He was not seen afterwards, though a yawl was lowered immediately and thorough search made.

—A train of cars on the Boston and Maine Railroad, on Thursday, jumped the track between Haverhill and Lawrence, and the smoking car, containing eighteen persons, went down an embankment and turned completely over. No one was seriously injured.

NEW YORK.

Affairs in Wall Street—Meeting of Clearing House Association—The Late International Congress—Tumultuous Proceedings—Martinets Arrested—Comparative Cotton Statement—International Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Convention.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 114¼.

ALECK M'CLURE writes that ex-Governor Curtin's nomination on the Constitutional Convention was made by the Liberal Committee with his distinct approval, and that he will shortly write a formal letter of acceptance.

HON. J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, paid us a visit last evening. Mr. Douglass is a Pennsylvanian, and an officer any State would feel proud of. He is the guest in the city of his friend, W. A. Herron, Esq.

ON MONDAY next a National Convention of steamboatmen, lake, river and ocean, will be held at Cleveland, to take into consideration all matters connected with the interests of their business. The Convention will be an important one, if it hits upon practical safe-guards to protect the traveling public from boiler explosions, caused by old and defective boilers and incompetent engineers.

THE Straight-out Democrats are moving throughout the Union, and there is no doubt that it greatly discourages the Greeleyites in the close States. The Indiana Convention of Thursday that nominated a State ticket and Presidential electors will have an important influence on the contest in that State. The Straight-outs of Missouri have also called a convention to nominate an electoral ticket to meet at Jefferson City, October 4th.

THE business of Chicago, in the matter of spirits, beer and tobacco, as shown by the federal tax collected, figures up a pretty round sum. Since the great fire, and commencing with October and ending September 10th, there has been collected in that city as tax on spirits $3,118,447; on tobacco, $701,961; on beer, $264,078. The total federal tax collected in the city for the time specified amounts to $5,351,692. Considering the fire this will do.

CONSIDERED merely as an element of political policy, truth is of some value, to say the least, yet the *Post* seems disposed to totally disregard this wise maxim. The story that certain Republican members of Congress had received stock in the Credit Mobillier has been specifically and sweepingly denied. There is not a particle of truth in the story. It is a manufactured lie. Yet the *Post* continues to repeat it from day to day. It probably means to illustrate how true Mr. Greeley's description of Democrats continues to be.

LABORERS, workmen and mechanics employed by the Government between the 25th of June, 1868, and the 19th of May, 1869, from whose wages deductions were made on account of the eight hour law, can obtain blank applications for the refunding of such deductions from the commandant of any Navy Yard in the United States. They can send their applications direct to the Fourth Auditor, independent of an attorney, for settlement, and any money found due will be mailed to the designated address.

HORACE GREELEY, the morning he left New York, according to the *Herald*, stated he would not speak on politics at all during his western tour, but would confine himself to matters outside the campaign. He made about a dozen speeches in this State, from the time he crossed the Delaware until he got on the balcony of the St. Charles, and every one of them had direct reference to his own election and politics generally. We don't complain, only the old gentleman should not sail under false colors.

A LETTER will be found in another column in which President Grant, in a characteristically manly and straightforward way, congratulates Gen. DIX upon the manner of his nomination as Republican candidate for Governor of New York. It is emphatically true, as the President puts it, that, "when conventions seek candidates—not candidates nominations," there is good augury for the future of political purity. Could the President have had in view Greeley's bargain with Gratz Brown at Cincinnati, and his intrigues at Baltimore with the Democrats?

THE cabinet and bureau officers at Washington are already engaged in the preparation of their annual reports to be submitted to Congress. The Postmaster General will devote a large portion of his report to the subject of postal telegraph, which he will urgently recommend Congress to adopt. He has now competent persons who are well posted as regards Government and postal telegraph, preparing tabular statements and statistics to show that postal telegraphy has met with financial success in the countries where it has been adopted, and particularly in England, where it is largely used.

WE GIVE below the Republican majorities, official, on Congressmen at the recent election in Maine, compared with the majorities in 1870.

District.	1872.	1870.
1. Burleigh	2,195	1,496
2. Frye	4,157	2,317
3. Blaine	4,440	2,326
4. Hersey	3,159	2,540
5. Hale	3,931	1,210
Majorities in State	18,182	9,643

Gov. Perham's majority falls about a thousand below the majorities on Congressmen, owing to the cider law and other local issues. Every one of the sixteen counties in the State goes Republican by majorities ranging from 82 to 3,317.

IT IS astonishing how easily the *Post* can be led to print the most silly lies, provided they tend to injure Republicans. For example it publishes a pretended speech of the notorious Paine, whom Mr. Swope declared to be, "a thief, a liar and a forger," in which he says, "Here I hold in my hand the original check or draft for $20,000 of Mackey's, given to Yerkes, as his letters and books show, to pay a private debt of Mackey's. I defy any one here to say that this is not a genuine check." We ask the *Post* a question, we wish it to answer. If the check referred to was drawn on the State Treasury, how could it have been paid, and yet be in the hands of Dr. Paine? Any one knows that a check must go to the bank on which it is drawn. On being paid, it becomes the property of the drawer. If Mackey gave the check, and as State Treasurer paid it,—that check is in the vaults of the State Treasury. Yet Paine claims to have it. Is not this an extremely silly lie?

AN effort was made to induce General Grant to attend the Cincinnati Exposition. A committee formally waited on him at Long Branch, on Friday last, for that purpose; but the President immediately perceived that a visit to Cincinnati with Mr. Greeley, under any pretense, would bear a political aspect, and while courteously acknowledging the invitation, he respectfully but firmly declined. In a subsequent conversation with the Committee, he expressed his extreme reluctance to attend unnecessary political demonstrations, alleging the indelicacy of such proceeding in a Presidential candidate. His career, he said, previous to and since his election as President, was well known to the nation, and if it could not stand the test of public opinion, it would have to go undefended by political harrangues. We leave the public to judge who is the most sensitive to the proprieties of high position, General Moorhead's "loafer" or Mr. Marshall's saint.

THE death of two of the pauper inmates of the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, New York, has been the occasion of revealing the terrible brutality which the under officials were in the habit of exercising upon the unfortunates committed to their charge. Seymour, whose death under mysterious circumstances first led to an investigation and the disclosures, was literally tortured into his grave by Farrell, one of the keepers. The *post-mortem* examination of the murdered idiot showed that five of his ribs were broken, that his skull was almost covered with severe contusions, and his body marked in many places by blows from the keeper's fists and kicks from his boots. This is but one instance, but it is reasonable to suppose that, where there was so much opportunity for and no safeguard against such outrageous savagery, these petty tyrants must be responsible for the death of other victims. The truth is that everywhere there is need of more supervision over men placed in charge of asylums for the helpless classes whom the community is bound to sustain.

A NEW story of General Grant is told in the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, on the authority of the late Major Mace, of Lafayette, Ind. Mr. Grant, on his return from Cincinnati to accept the colonelcy of the Twenty-first regiment, tendered him by Gov. Yates, stopped over Sunday with Major Mace. The *Journal* continues:

"During the entertainment, the negro being the subject of warm discussion, an Ohio officer, whose name we omit (for he afterward performed patriotic service) said that, should *he* have command of an army in a slave State, drawn up in line of battle, with a rebel force in front of him, about to begin the fight, and the slaves should rise in insurrection against their masters, he would suspend the battle, and unite the rebel army in suppressing the revolt. To this Col. Grant, in a quiet, delicate voice, replied that, while reluctant to give offense or wound the feelings of a brother officer, he *must* say that a man who could express *such* a sentiment was not far from being a traitor! A belligerent scene followed, which required all the tact of Major Mace and his other guests to compose. This fact was related in our hearing, by Major Mace, just after the close of the war, in familiar illustration of the changes of opinion which the war brought about, and long before General Grant was thought of for President."

It is evident how much truth there can be in the reputed speech of his to his soldiers (as if he ever made a speech), the authenticity of which was denied four years ago by Mr. Washburne.

WE HAVE MET, during the past few days, two of our candidates for Congressman at large, on the State ticket. Hon. Glenni W. Schofield, who is now speaking in Mercer county, we found to be a most genial, gentlemanly, intelligent person, of fine address, and commanding personal presence. He is working hard, attending meetings and speaking once and twice a day. His reputation for ability and high character is widespread, and he is rendering effective service for the ticket. We were also honored, a few days since, with a call from General Albright, another candidate for Congressman at large. He is genial and pleasant, keen and quick, and is thoroughly alive to the work before him. During the war he rendered most effective service, both on the field of battle and in other departments of soldierly duty. Twas he who investigated Buckalew's Fishing Creek Confederacy, and who gathered the evidence which resulted in the conviction of several parties. Buckalew called on him, and sought to turn him aside from his duty, but failed. General Albright also gave effect to the draft in Philadelphia, at the time of the New York draft riots, and by his suavity and good judgment, saved Philadelphia from a riot. His command was at one time surrounded by a threatening mass of people, who imagined that he intended to seize a Catholic church. He found the priest, and convinced him he was his friend,—not his enemy. The influence of the priest dispersed the mob, and thenceforward he and General Albright were warm friends. While not a Catholic in religious faith, he is a man who is liberal enough to be fair to all. Such men are a credit to any ticket.

MODEL REFORMERS.

Lyman Trumbull and Carl Schurz, in their Greeley speeches, put themselves forward as the peculiar friends and advocates of Civil Service reform. Mr. Greeley, in his letters and speeches, has stated repeatedly that the great obstacle to Civil Service reform in this country has been the demands on the President by Congressmen for offices for their friends. We presume there is a great deal of truth in this, but let us see to what extent Trumbull and Schurz are amenable to criticism in this respect. The records of the various departments at Washington show that Mr. Trumbull has asked the appointment of nineteen Consuls, a Consul-General, two Commercial Agents, including that in San Domingo, twenty-nine Postmasters and four Postal Agents, two Judges, two Marshals, two District Attorneys, three Indian Agents, two Pension Agents, one Surveyor General, three Superintendents of Indian Affairs, one Librarian, six Clerks, one Governor, one Claim Agent, seven Assessors, five Collectors and two Supervisors of Internal Revenue, while for one of his friends all that he begged was "some office, no matter what." That is, Mr. Trumbull in writing sought places in the civil service for ninety-seven friends, one of whom was a brother-in-law. His son he provided for himself as Clerk of his Committee.

Now let us turn to Mr. Schurz's record. He is the greatest of reformers, but it shows he has been as persistent an office beggar as Trumbull. He has asked for nineteen Consulships, eight Missions, two Governorships of Territories, two Marshalships, one District Attorneyship, four Indian Agencies, two Surveyor-Generals' offices, one Register, one Pension Agency, one Chaplaincy, twenty-seven Clerkships, twenty Postmasterships, three Revenue Collectorships and two Assessorships, one Surveyorship of St. Louis, and one laborer—in all one hundred and four places.

Sensible and candid people, irrespective of politics, will be very apt to reach the conclusion that these two Senators were converted to reform ideas by having their supplies cut off.

GREELEY AND THE TARIFF.

A little over a year ago, Mr. Greeley, in a controversy with a Cincinnati paper, delivered himself as follows in the *Tribune:*

"The Cincinnati *Commercial* will be good enough to inform its readers that there is no office in the universe that would be an inducement to Horace Greeley to forego or postpone his advocacy of protection to home industry."

Let us see whether Mr. Greeley has been induced to "forego or postpone his advocacy of protection" by the necessities of his candidacy as the representative of the Free Traders. Mr. Greeley inspired, if he did not prepare, that portion of the Cincinnati platform which says:

"Recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congress districts and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation."

In his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, Mr. Greeley says that he understands this resolution to mean "that the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them through their Representatives in Congress, whose action thereon he must neither overrule by his acts, attempt to dictate, nor presume to punish, by bestowing office only on those who agree with him or withdrawing it from those who do not," and he pledges himself to pursue this course.

It is a mooted question whether every man has his price, but certainly it cannot be disputed that Mr. Greeley has accepted a consideration in the Liberal-Democratic-Free-Trade nomination that has induced him "to forego his advocacy of protection to home industry." In his thousand and one speeches since his nomination, he has been as silent as an Egyptian mummy on this great principle he pledged himself never to "abandon." It cannot be denied he is in league with the free traders, for to paraphrase his remarks on the rascality of Democrats generally, if all Democrats are not free traders, all free traders are Democrats. A man is best known by the company he keeps.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Greeley is unfortunate in his political utterances at any time, and was peculiarly unfortunate in his speech at the St. Charles on Thursday evening. It is undignified and unwise, although not morally wrong, for a Presidential candidate to make political speeches at any time. But it was in extremely bad taste for Greeley to come here the day after the Soldiers' Convention had adjourned, and accuse the defenders of the Union with seeking to keep alive the bitterness of the war. If it were true, it would still be unwise; but being so signally false, no language can do justice to its foolishness. If any subject was made clear in the speeches, and particularly in the resolutions adopted at the Veterans' Convention, it was that of their kindness and magnanimity toward their beaten foe. They particularly disclaimed all harshness, and affirmed their readiness to show generosity toward those once in rebellion; but they were not willing to have this former rebel element lifted to power, and the patriot soldiers thrust into the background. Mr. Greeley is pleased to denounce this as the spirit of hate. Such expressions are basely ungrateful. They show a lack of perception on the part of the speaker, of the real events of the contest, hard to account for. Can we only show magnanimity to the rebels South by giving the Government into their hands? Are we to be compelled to surrender to them all the fruits of the war? This seems to be Mr. Greeley's idea.

The worst feature of his speech, however, was his reiteration, and his attempt to justify his old secession doctrines. He is traveling Southward, and is probably preparing to pleasantly entertain Southern audiences by showing them that in principle he is as much a secessionist as they ever were. But he began too soon. Pittsburgh is a loyal city. It never had and never will have sympathy for the doctrine of secession. Yet Mr. Greeley boldly published this doctrine as his present belief. The utterance of it, in 1861, and in his American Conflict have been apologized for as belonging to the exciting past. But his reaffirmation of the doctrine fixes his position on this question. There are no evasions possible. Those who vote for him vote for the doctrine of secession. Can loyal Democrats do this?

His fling at the colored people was in bad spirit. To say that they enjoy amnesty, while whites at the South do not, is to catalogue them with the rebel whites. Loyal people had no need of amnesty,—the ban of proscription applied only to the disloyal. There were no disloyal colored people South. In the darkest days of the war, when the cause of freedom seemed imperiled, and likely to fail,—they prayed in humble sincerity for the success of the union arms. All the aid rendered by them to the rebel cause was unwillingly given,—just as union soldiers, who were prisoners in rebel hands, were sometimes compelled to labor on rebel fortifications. To say, therefore, that the whites are the only class that is disfranchised, is to reflect on the loyalty of the colored people. The whites were the only rebel class, and constituted all that could be disfranchised.

Altogether, Mr. Greeley's speech may be ranked along side of General Moorhead's, in that it was well calculated to make us votes. It was not coarse as was Moorhead's, but the same venomous spirit ran through it. According to him, this old rebel element has been meek as a lamb since the war, while the loyal people have imposed on their sensitive natures continually. These are his words:

"We demanded it of our adversaries in the great civil war that they surrender their arms and go to their homes. They surrendered that. We demanded that they abandon slavery, and they abandoned slavery. We demanded that they enfranchise the blacks, and the blacks are enfranchised. None but white men now stand disfranchised on the soil of our country. We demanded that they stipulate that the emancipated slaves shall not be paid for, and the rebel debt shall not be paid by the Government or by the States, and they assented to that. So far as I can see every single demand made on the part of the loyal States and the loyal people has been fully complied with on the part of those lately in rebellion. Everything has been done that we asked.

In all the above the implication is, that the rebels did nothing under compulsion, but acted freely and willingly, out of a kindly deference to the requests or demands of the North. According to Mr. Greeley, *they* abandoned slavery; *they* enfranchised the blacks; *they* forewent all claims for slaves, and all expectation of being indemnified for the losses of war. Now all this is sheer nonsense. They did not abandon slavery—did not enfranchise the blacks, and have not to this day given up the hope of getting from the National Government their losses through the war. 'Twas the loyal people North, the strong armies led by Grant and Sherman, that enforced freedom, and made certain peace and enfranchisement. The rebels have done just what they were compelled to do. They are, in many places, peaceable, just as a convict is, who is shut up in prison, and who knows that a violation of rules will bring punishment. This false coloring which Mr. Greeley throws over the questions of the day, is not commendable, either for its intelligence or honesty.

His profound love for Pittsburgh we commend. We may say, not immodestly, we hope, that we are deserving of esteem. Pittsburgh's industries add very largely from year to year, to the wealth of the nation. But these industries depend on a firm and peaceful government. General Grant has given us this. Where men made six dollars a week under Buchanan, they make now at least three times as much. We prefer, therefore, an administration that gives us prosperity. As Mr. Greeley loves us so well, suppose he vote for Grant.

A NEW RIGHT OF WOMEN.

When She Has The Right to Kill Her Husband.

The French Court of Assize, held at Bastia, in Corsica, has just recognized a new Right of Women. By the laws of all nations a husband taking his wife *in flagrante delicto* could put her and her paramour to h on the spot, and be held blameless before the law. But women are not allowed the same privilege in the same circumstances. Lucia Medelli married three years since Carlo Bonavente; and they lived happily together for about two years, when the husband formed a criminal attachment to Maria Fanti, the maid of the daughter of the marriage. The wife was frantically jealous, took the child from the maid and tried to dismiss her. But the girl refused to go unless dismissed by her master. One night she wife watched the husband, and saw him enter the bed-room of the maid, about midnight. Not long afterward she silently approached the fatal room, opened the door with a pass-key, and, by the light of her candle, saw her husband sleeping in the arms of his mistress. Having previously armed herself with his revolver, she fired two shots at him and killed him on the spot. The jury unanimously acquitted her, and she was discharged. This action of theirs is sustained by the French doctrine of the equality before the law of men and women, and that the same measure should be meted to the one as to the other. This is more than can be said of those disgraceful juries which have acquitted in more than one scandalous case women who had the sense or principle to preserve their virtue, and who sought to cover their unchastity and revenge their own weakness and crime by assassination.

PROMINENT members of the Cuban Junta in New York, are quite sanguine us to the proposals they have opened in London for a $20,000,000 loan. They say they can satisfy the great capitalists there that with funds to that amount in hand they can drive the Spaniards out before next spring, even if King Amadeus succeeds in floating his loan of one hundred millions. What the Cubans most fear is that the British Government will step in and forbid subscriptions in aid of a rebellion against a power with which it has treaties. In any event, they talk as if the final fate of the present struggle must be decided in the European money markets. If Spain gets her $100,000,000, and Cuba has to go away empty, the game will be up; but should the conditions be reversed, they say Cuban bonds will soon be selling at par.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE streets of Jerusalem are now reported to be lighted with gas.

LIGHT COATS and dark trowsers are coming into fashion in England.

A CHICAGO physician asserts that there are 15,000 habitual drunkards in that city.

A LARGE dry goods firm in New York did business last week amounting to $3,000,000.

THE corner-stone of a monument to Miles Standish, "the Puritan captain," is be laid at Duxbury, Mass., next month.

THE death rate of San Francisco in 1871 was only 19.6 per thousand, showing it to be one of the healthiest cities in the world.

AN eminent French physician maintains that rheumatism affects the brain as well as the joints, and makes its victim unsociable, uncivil, cross, dejected and forlorn.

THIS is the last month that internal revenue stamps will have to be affixed to legal documents, as the new law abolishing all stamp duties imposed by schedule B, except the tax of two cents upon bank checks, drafts or orders, takes effect on the 1st of October.

THE thirty Chinese boys and girls who recently arrived in this country to be educated, are to be sent to New Haven, Conn., where they will be placed in private families for the present, to receive domestic care and instruction in rudimentary branches.

BY the laws of Maine a railroad is, on request, to draw over its roads the cars of any other railroad connecting with it at favorable times, and for a toll not exceeding its ordinary rates; when it neglects the connecting road may run cars with its own engines over the road.

GREAT BRITAIN is getting a trifle tired of "testing" her ships-of-war. She tested one by a voyage, a little while ago, and the unwieldy craft went to the bottom. Now she has tested another—the "Glattoir"—by firing two shots at her. The cost of repairs will be $68,000.

THE peon system of labor still remains throughout Mexico and upon the Rio Grande border of Texas. A poor man, on account of his own or the necessities of his family, once obliged to become the debtor of one of the wealthier classes, becomes a bondsman, and his servitude is enforced until, by his labor, he discharges the debt.

FASHIONABLE hats and bonnets for ladies differ only in name. The same article, when worn well forward on the head, and the strings tied behind, becomes a hat; and if pushed far enough back to show the coronet braid and the infantile curls brushed over the forehead, with the strings, and tied under the chin, it becomes a bonnet.

IF the figures do not lie, Brother Jonathan beat John Bull two years since in income by £6000; as in 1870 the Federal taxes of America produced £78,966,000, while the revenue of England for the same year had been £78,960,000; but England spent more, for £20,000,000 of the revenue had been applied by the Americans to the discharge of their debts.

JUST before the burning of the Westchester Catholic Protectory the children of that institution sent to the Pope a collection of 514 francs for the Holy Father's personal benefit, together with a letter from the President of the institution. The Pope replied in his own handwriting, and after hearing of the destruction of the Protectory, sent six articles to be raffled for the benefit of the institution.

A GERMAN correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says it has been established by official inquiries that the first shot in the Franco-German war was fired by the Prussian Sergeant-major of Artillery, Schram, who, with a patrol from Saarbrucken, met French cavalry, and wounded one of them. He has been decorated with the Iron Cross, and presented by the Emperor William with a revolver of rich workmanship.

AUDITOR GRAHAM, of Louisiana, who would rather be right than stay out of jail, seems to be comfortably lixed in his prison quarters. He declines to get a writ of *habeas corpus*, or to accept pardon from the Governor, because his release in any such way would leave unsettled the question of his right to disobey the fraudulent judgment against the State. As Mr. Graham persists in disobedience, his prospects for a few years' confinement are excellent.

IN a somewhat elaborate editorial, the New York *Herald* endeavors to show that there will be a steady exodus of the negro population southward and into the tropics, and that it will cluster in districts where the arable land is pliable and easily worked, where vegetation is most spontaneous, and where agriculture will make the largest return with the least labor. Florida and Southwestern Texas will, it thinks, be monopolized by the blacks, and they may finally colonize themselves in Mexico and Central America.

IN the Massachusetts Supreme Court, recently, an appeal was heard in a suit, brought by a lady against a horse-car company, to recover damages for an injury received while riding in defendant's cars. The company pleaded that the plaintiff was traveling on Sunday, which is illegal according to the State law, and they were, therefore, not liable for damage. The court held, however, that the plaintiff, who was returning from a Spiritualist meeting, was engaged in a legitimate purpose, and decided in her favor.

A NEW feature in concerts has been successfully introduced in the West, which promises to relieve them of the drag unavoidable where one piece follows another to the end of the performance. This consists of a short descriptive and explanatory comment, brief and to the point, prefatory to each number of the programme, which serves to acquaint the auditory with needed facts concerning the selection. A Chicago papers attribute much of the success of Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff in her Western concerts to this novelty.

GREELEY AND FREE TRADE.

How a Free Trade Congress is to be Secured.

Mr Fred. Hasserauk, of Ohio, until recently a prominent German Republican of Free Trade opinions, and who has been on the fence ever since the Baltimore Convention was held, has come out for Greeley, chiefly because Greeley, if elected, would not oppose the passage of a bill admitting foreign manufactures nearly free of duty, thus killing off home manufactures; and because his election would necessarily result in a majority of the House being free traders. This is what Mr. Hasserank says in the course of a speech delivered by him at Avondale, near Cincinnati, Wednesday evening:

"There may be a few individual exceptions, but as a general rule the candidates for Congress on the Grant side are either outspoken and avowed protectionists or non-committal on the tariff question, which always means protection, as experience demonstrated. A man who does not wish to declare himself on the subject of the tariff may safely be put down a protectionist. On the Greeley side, however, the District Conventions have either passed resolutions in favor of revenue reform, or they have nominated men who are committed to it and are committing themselves every hour of the canvass. And as the party that elects the President almost invariably also carries the House of Representatives, it has become evident that Mr. Greeley's election will give us a majority of Revenue Reformers (free traders) in the House, while General Grant's election will give us a majority of Protectionists. This, of itself, would be a sufficient inducement to me to cast my lot with the supporters of Mr. Greeley. But when I consider, furthermore, that Mr. Greeley has pledged himself to abide by the decisions the people will make on this question in the election of members of the House of Representatives, and to sign any bill that shall have the sanction of the House so elected, I am irresistibly driven to the conclusion that, as a revenue reformer, (free trader) and a signer of the declaration which I have read to you, the cause of revenue reform (free trade) will profit more by the election of Mr. Greeley than by the re-election of General Grant."

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Fresh Facts and Figures from German Sources.

A new *History of the International*, in German, has appeared at Leipzig. The anonymous author professes to furnish from authentic sources accurate details as to the work of the association in the various countries of Europe and elsewhere. Before the events of 1870 he estimates the number at from 40,000 to 50,000. Now that it is subjected to exceptional penalties, and all connection with it has been declared illegal by the National Asembly, it is impossible to estimate the number. In England, though London is the headquarters of Karl Marx, the working classes are not enthusiastic about the association, and there are not, perhaps, above 8,000 members paying their subscriptions, though a number of the English trade societies are in friendly relations with it for purely trade purposes. The managing leaders of the general council are mostly French and German, and are the authors of the subversive programmes which declare war upon society and property. The number of Internationalists in Belgium has been much exaggerated—placed variously at 200,000, 130,000 and 60,000. In reality, toward the middle of 1870 the subscribing members were only about 12,000, and there may be as many more non-subscribers, making the total from 20,000 to 25,000. Very many of these only look on the International as a trade organization, and have no sympathy with the extreme theories of Karl Marx. There are ten groups of federatious in Belgium in the different large towns, and in 1870 there existed at Moutigney-sur-Sambre a female section, presided over by Leonie Bevarewere, or Andres. However, the working population of the large towns have not hitherto shown any great enthusiasm for the International. Out of 50,000 workmen at Gand, only 12,000 were members in September, 1871.

PERSONAL.

THE Grand Duke Alexis has only spent about $500,000 in his little pleasure trip thus far.

ONE of General Sherman's daughters has been cured of a painful spinal disease by magnetic treatment.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, the English historian, will deliver a course of five lectures, at Boston, in November.

THE Empress Elizabeth of Austria has written to the Woman's Rights Club in in Vienna: "Ladies, take my advice and keep away from politics. There is nothing but misery in it."

MRS. VANDEVENTER, Revolutionary pensioner, died at Marion, Indiana, on Friday week, at the age of one hundred and four years. Her husband, who was a soldier in 1776, died twenty years ago at the same age.

GEORGE W. DUNLAP, of Lancaster, Ky., married Miss Fannie P. B. Finnie, of Memphis, and received two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bank stock as a bridal present. Dunlap doubtless has found his af-Finnie-ty in this case.

DR. SCHAFF has returned from Europe, where he went to invite about fifty Christian gentlemen to address the General Conference of the Alliance to be held in New York in the autumn of 1873. Most of them have accepted. Dr. Schaff also made arrangements with the British Committee on the Revision of the English Bible for American revisers for active work.

STANLEY lately dined with Queen Victoria at Balmoral. The Queen expressed to him, in the most warm and friendly terms, her congratulations on the successful result of the American enterprise in furnishing news of the English traveler in Africa, his condition of health, his discoveries and his hopes for the future, previous to his return to Great Britain.

TERSCHAK, the great Hungarian flutist, whose tones are said to be tearful and delicious, and who is the great master of the wonderful double tones, is about to visit this country. His technique is said to border on the marvellous, so much so, that he has been called the Paganini of the flute. His compositions for flute and orchestra have the very highest standing in Europe.

DISRAELI and Bulwer have nearly completed new works of prose fiction. Of these two great writers, Bulwer is the elder. He was born in May, 1805, and published his first book, a volume of poetry, entitled "Ishmael, an Oriental Tale," in 1820. Disraeli was born on December 21, 1805, and was not 20 years old when he produced the first part of "Vivian Grey." The name of Disraeli's forthcoming novel, or, rather, romance of English society, has not yet been declared. Bulwer's will be called "Kenelm Chellingly; His Adventures and Opinions," and it will belong to the Caxton series.

A WEST VIRGINIA correspondent says: "Lincoln county claims the honor of having the most remarkable case of longevity in the State of West Virginia. The individual alluded to is Mr. Sibas Cooper, who was born in what is now Greenbrier county, on the 9th day of March, 1766, making him one hundred and six years old last March. This old gentleman lives five miles from Lincoln Court House. He makes a trip to the court house about once a week; comes and goes alone; mounts and dismounts from his horse without assistance. He is quicker on foot than many men who are only fifty years old. This old gentleman in his youthful days married a Miss Lucy Martin, who died on the 8th of March last, at the ripe old age of one hundred and ten years."

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

How He Decided the Merits of a Musical Copy-Right.

One of the mirthful episodes in Chief Justice Taney's serious life is curious enough to be quoted as set down by his recent biographer, Mr. Tyler. The Chief Justice once set in a trial in which the merits of the dispute were these: A Boston publisher of music, Mr. Reed, had brought suit against Mr. Carusi, a rival publisher, for an infringement of copyright in a song tune to which the latter had set the poem of Miss Eliza Cook, dear to the last generation, of "The Old Arm Chair." Mr. Carusi's counsel set up the defence that the music of the dear "Old Arm Chair" was an original composition, and in no matter related to Mr. Reed's air which was defended by the copyright. Upon this question of fact there was a confusing conflict of musical testimony, which became worse and worse as it got involved in the technicalities of the art, and the plaintiff's counsel at last proposed to solve the difficulty by hiving the ballad sung in court, first to the one tune and then to the other.

"I remember," writes Mr. William F. Frick, the defendant's counsel, whose account of the affair is printed by Dr. Tyler, "resisting most strenuously, on behalf of the defendant, the introduction of this novel species of evidence; but the Chief Justice overruled the objection, stating that he should make a rule for the case which he considered a reasonable one, however novel and peculiar it might be, and that as the jury were to determine whether the two airs were substantially the same, the best evidence with which they could be furnished would be the singing of them by an expert witness. Mr. Cole, an old professional singer, accordingly proceeded in the gravest manner, under the direction of the Chief Justice, to intone the two songs successively in open court; and the appearance of the singer, the lamentable, monotonous cadence of both airs, the pathos of the words, which, as nearly as I can recollect them, ran somewhat in this way:

"I love it! I love it! and who shall dare
To chide me for loving that old arm chair?&c.

together with the singular and varied expressions of pleasure and disapprobation on the faces of the musical *dilettanti* present, produced by Mr. Cole's emphatic rendering of the songs, would, under any other circumstances, have created in the crowd of bystanders irresistible laughter and confusion. But the Chief Justice, with that power peculiarly his own, of restraining almost by a glance the slightest breach of decorum in his court, overawed and repressed every demonstration of disrespect by the placid and dignified attention which he bestowed throughout on Mr. Cole's musical efforts. I doubt if the same scene could have been enacted in any other court without inducing some, at least, of the listeners to forget and violate the customary rules of judicial decorum. The case was argued to the jury, who made up their minds that there was only a difference in the songs between "Tweedledum and Tweedledee" and there was, accordingly, a verdict for the plaintiff.

HARTRANFT'S HUMANITY.

A Letter From a Rebel General on Hartranft's Humanity and Kindness in War Times.

General Harris, of Tennessee, has written the following letter to the editor of the *Daily Chattanooga Herald:*

CHATTANOOGA, Sep. 9, 1872.—*Governor Samuel Bard*—MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 7th instant is before me, and I am gratified to be able to renew an agreeable acquaintance formed during the pendency of that great national calamity which befel our country. In reference to the subject of your inquiry, I have to say in reply: That at the conclusion of the war I was delivered, heavily ironed, to General Hartranft, then a Major General of the U. S. army, and now, I believe, the candidate for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The first act of General Hartranft, after I was turned over to him, was to relieve me of the heavy irons with which I was so loaded.

This act of humanity on his part was most sincerely appreciated by me. In all his subsequent relations toward me, as well as toward my fellow-prisoners, his conduct and that of the officers of his staff was characterized by a lofty humanity and an enlightened administrative ability which won for them, and him especially, the highest respect and consideration of every prisoner under his charge. As regards the "character and antecedents of his official conduct;" it could not possibly have been more unexceptionable. Whilst he was unswervingly strict in the performance of every duty devolving upon him, in no single instance did we ever recognize an unnecessary act of harshness or a negligence in the performance of his duty. The firmness of his conduct was such as should characterize every true soldier toward his disarmed prisoner—strict, but tempered with humanity and kindness.

Although differing now, as I have ever done, with General Hartranft in politics, I must admit that from my knowledge of him, derived at a time which "tried men's souls," I know of no gentleman on this continent more worthy of exalted official position and public confidence.

I have not had the pleasure of meeting General Hartranft since the war, but *I feel* confident that in this testimonial to his exalted excellencies, both as a soldier and a gentleman, I reflect the genuine feelings and wishes of every prisoner under his charge with me.

I have the honor to be, Governor, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HARRIS.

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

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FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE
GEN. LEM. CEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENI W. SCHOFIELD Erie.
ELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
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CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
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CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, of Butler.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCUMMIN, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
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DAILY GAZETTE.
FINANCE AND TRADE.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 20, 1872.
The "ides of September" are here, and the equinoctial storm, which, if it has not affected the weather, has to some extent disturbed the money market. It is confidently expected, however, that the sun will get across the line without making cross lines in financial matters. Money for a time, like a drinking man, may become over-stimulated and get tight. But a day or two's rest generally gives a loosening up, and that which tends to unsettle the market, or s agger the brain, passes away. The locking up of funds in New York, together with the increased payments monthly of the public debt, the expected call for a statement from the National Banks, is having anything but a good effect upon the money market. But that there should be any closeness in the way of loans at the present time, except by artificial means is an idea altogether unt nable, and the feeling is that the opening of the ensuing month will find ways and means for carrying on the trade and commerce of the countries as plentiful as ever.
Our exchange report a feeling of scarcity of money in the other cities. In New York it is said to be worked up by the same desperate operators, who got up the disturbance known as the "black Friday" scare. The rise in gold, it is said, is also hurting many of the merchants, who failed to purchase whilst the premium was lower. A. T. Stewart, it is reported, has had to pay as high as $100,000 a day to carry over the aggregate amount held for him. This shows that the attempt to discount the future of commodities has more or less danger in it, and must be entered into with the expectation of making losses.
In local securities sales of M. & M. National Bank stock at 71 are reported. In real estate there is nothing novel to report.
Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.
Gold	114¾
Bonds—1881	114½
" (coupons)	115¼
5-20s—1862	114
" 1864	114½
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new	115¾
" 1867	114¼
" 1868	114
10-40s	107¾
" (coupons)	108¼
Currency 6's	112

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	93⅝
Erie	81¼
Harlem	119¾
Michigan Southern	88⅝
Rock Island	109¾
North Western, Common	72⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	42⅝
Union Pacific	39
Western Union Telegraph	69¾
Adams Express	90½
American Express	65¾
Pacific Mail	69

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	87⅝
Reading R. R	96¼
United Co.'s New Jersey	123¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	34½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58
Philadelphia & Erie	25
Lehigh Navigation	39
Pittsburgh City 5's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93 bid
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, September 20, 1872.
The money market was easier to-day. Earlier in the day call loans were made at 7 and 1-32, but afterward the rates declined, and late dealings were 3 to 5. Gold was weaker to-day, and declined from 115¼, the opening price, to 113¾, closing at 114¼. Loans were from ¾ for the use down to 1 for carrying. Clearings $50,000,000. Treasury disbursements to-day $80,000. Governments firm in the morning, but declined at the close. Sterling dull; 107¾ and 108¾. Stocks were generally firm during the day, with an advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 3 per cent. Harlem and Western Union showed a greater advance, the former advancing from 110 to 113, and the latter from 67¼ to 69¾. In the balance of the list the advance was ¼ to 1¾ per cent., most marked in North-western common, New York Central, Lake Shore, Ohio, Rock Island and Indiana Central. The volume of business was not large. Erie was a marked exception to the general market, declining from 52½ to 49¾. The market was heavy at the close, and showed a decline of ¼ to ¾ from the best prices of the afternoon. The banks held a meeting to consider the action of those members of the association who refused to pay greenbacks on their certified checks in exchange for currency at the Clearing House.
GOVERNMENTS.—United States 6s '81, 114@114¼; 10 coupons, 115¾; bid; 5-20s '62, 114 bid; do '64, 114@114¼; do '65, 114¾ bid; new do, 113¾@113¾; 5 20s '67, 114¼@114¼; do '68, 114 bid; 10-40s, 107¾ bid; do coupons, 108¼; currency 6s, 111¾@112; new 5 per cents, 110½ bid.
STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 70½; do new 72; South Carolina, July, 23¾; do April, 24; Missouri 6s, 92; U. P., L. G., 79; C. P., income bonds, 77¾.
MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Quicksilver, 43¾; Adams Express, 90¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. do; American Merchants' Union Express, 65¾; United States do, 75¼; Pacific Union do, 69¾; New York Central, 93½; Erie, 50¾; Hall, 69; New York Central, 93½; Erie, 50¾; Harlem, 119¾; Michigan Central, 113; Lake Shore, 88⅝; Union Pacific, 38¾; Illinois Central, none; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88; Northwestern & Chicago, 72¾; do preferred, 89; Rock Island, 110; St. Paul, 55; do preferred, 75¼; Toledo & Wabash, 49¾; Fort Wayne, 94; R. H. & E., 6¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 11; C. C. & I. C., 35¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY September 20, 1872.
BAGGING—Penn mill, two bushel 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three buseels, 53 Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.
BUTTER—Is coming in more freely and the market is easier; sales of prime solid packed at 23@25, and choice roll may be quoted at 26@27. Low grade butter is in good supply and very dull.
BEANS—$2¼@3 per bushel.
BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and unchanged; 4 to 7 cents per lb., according to quality.
CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20.
CHEESE—Is steady with a good jobbing trade and a limited supply; we continue to quote Dairy at 12¾@13; Factory 13¾@14; Goshen, 15½@16. Limburger 15@17.
CARBON OIL—Is unchanged; 20 cents by the car load, and 1@2 cents additional for smaller lots.
COUNTRY LARD—8@9 cts. per lb.
CEMENT—Louisville, $2.40@2.75; Rosendale, $4 to $4.25; Calcined Plaster, $4, $2.50@4; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@2.00c
EGGS—Coming in more freely, and prices are weak and drooping; sales reported at 22@24, —most of the sales at 22@23, and the tendency downward.
FRUITS—Apples in fair supply and dull; sales at $1.50@2 per bbl. Peaches abundant and dull; $1@2 per box. Plums, $3,50@4.50 per bushel. Grapes, 75@85 cents per lb. Melons, to use a common phrase, played out.
FLOUR—Is steady with a good jobbing demand, but there is no change in prices; spring wheat, $7,75@8 for Wisconsin's; $8,50 for choice old Minnesotas, and $8,25@8,50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5,50.
GRAIN—Wheat is quiet but steady and while the demand is less active, the stock is only fair and there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales; we continue former quotations $1,60@1,65 for red winter; $1,70 for amber and $1,75 for white. Oats scarce and in demand, but while the market is strong there is no change to note in prices, 40@43 for new and 45@46 for old, according to quality and condition. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged 57@58, and the same quotations will apply to ear. Rye is still quoted nominally at 80@85 and Barley at 85@90.
GROCERIES—Trade is fair; there are a good many country orders coming in but there is still plenty of room for improvement. The market in a general way presents but little that is important, excepting that refined sugars are reported weaker and dealers generally are more anxious to realize, though as yet there is no quotable decline in prices. Coffees are still reported weak with every indication of a lower range of prices.
SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13¾; A 12 @ 13¼; B, 11¾@12; Ex C, 11¾ to 11¾; C, 11¾; Chesapeake extra, C, 11¾; Molasses sugars, 8¾ to 10¾; P. R. 10 to 10¾; Demerara, 11¼ to 11¾.
COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20 to 20½; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24¾.
RICE—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¼.
SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia 30; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 1,25.
HAY—The demand for loose hay was rather better in Allegheny to-day and prices ruled higher ranging from $30@40 from country wagons according to quality. Baled is also firmer but not materially higher ranging from $27@32 per ton.
LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.
ONIONS—Quoted in a jobbing way, at $2,50@3 per bbl., according to quality.
PROVISIONS—Irish shoulders, 9¾@; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15½c. Rib Sides, 11; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12; Sugar Cured Hams, 19c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10¼@; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $15,50.
POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens at 50 to 60 cts per pair, as to size.
POTATOES—Irish unchanged and we continue to quote at $1,75@2 per bbl. Sweets in fair demand with sales at $4@4,50 per bbl. for Baltimore and $5@5,50 for Jerseys.
POTATOES—Common may be quoted at $1,75 @2 per bbl. Sweets in good demand with regular sales at $4@5 per bbl., the outside quotation for Jerseys.
SEEDS—Timothy Seed is unchanged at $4@4,25 per bushel, and Flax Seed at $1,80.
TALLOW—Unchanged at 6 to 8¾c.
WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 94@95cts. in a jobbing way.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 20, 1872.
The market for pig iron continues quiet, but an early improvement in the demand is confidently expected, as the mills have been buying very sparingly for several weeks past, and their stock must of necessity be pretty well reduced. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there is no quotable change in prices, and it will also be noted that the bulk of the operations were confined to the common and medium grades; good strong charcoal irons are very quiet, as consumers are unwilling to pay the prices at which they are held, but producers are still reported as being as stiff as ever, confident that, sooner or later, their product will be wanted, and that when the demand sets in, they will have no difficulty in realizing full prices.
Finished irons and nails are moving freely, and the recent advance is rigidly adhered to; stocks are light for the season.
The steel mills are busy as ever—still unable to keep up with their orders. At a meeting of the Western Steel Association, on the 16th, hammered steel frogs, plates, and sede bars were advanced half a cent per lb.
The following sales of pig iron were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

60 tons No. 1 Foundry	54 50 4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	55 00 4 mos.
40 tons No. 1 Foundry	56 00 4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 Mill	50 00 4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 Mill	50 00 4 mos.
60 tons Mottled	50 00 4 mos.
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	54 00 4 mos.
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	54 00 6 mos.
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	54 00 4 mos.
50 tons Cold Short Mill	50 00 4 mos.
200 tons Mottled	48 00 4 mos.

COKE.

200 tons Close Gray	48 00 4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 Gray	49 00 4 mos.
30 tons White Mottled	48 00 4 mos.
200 tons Gray Forge	50 00 4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	55 00 4 mos.
500 tons Gray Forge	51 00 4 mos.
400 tons Gray Forge	52 50 4 mos.
300 tons Gray Forge	50 00 4 mos.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 20, 1872.
The Crude market was quoted a little firmer to-day but as compared with yesterday there is no quotable change in prices; $2,70@2,75 per bbl at Parker, equal to about 7¾ cts. per gallon here. In regard to refined reports were conflicting; the combination price was 23¾; but it was rumored that there had been outside sales at 23½; we were reported 1,500 bbls immediate delivery at 23¾.
Oil barrels are quiet and unchanged; make $1,90, with sales on Thursday at that figure.
REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.
Braun & W 252 bbls to Waring King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works 399 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 408 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 206 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Triumph Rig. Co., 127 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Ref. Co. 696 bbls to Logan B. & Co., Philadelphia.
Chimes' Oil Co., 804 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Total	2892
Nonpariel O W, acct. Huff	228
Sterling O W, acct. Stephenson	444
Sterling O W, acct. H. McKelvy	444
Fairview W, acct. Thos. King	296
Eagle O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	444
Oleopolis O W, acct. W. Stewart	74
Total	1924

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	8	W. Smith	5
J Reamer	7	Wm. Rea	2
Atlas Works	1	Caughey & H	6
Robinson B & Co	1	Brown & Co	1
Total			30

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co	1	Hussey W & Co	1
Brown & Co	6	Lucy Furnace	11
Nimick & Co	5		
Total			24

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Caughey & H	6	K. Wilson	6
Mallis & B	5	J. Moorhead	3
J. W. Porter	5	J Reamer	1
Total			29

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Brown & Co	1	McKnight, P, & Co	1
Mc Knight, D & Co	2		
Total			

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co	2	Loomis & Co	1

Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, September 20.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; middling 19½c. Flour steady with a moderate demand at $7,50@7,75. Wheat fall and market firm; red, $1,50@1,55; white $1,60@1,70. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 45c. Oats fair demand and market firm at 35@35c; new 27@28c. Rye firm at 68@71c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady, and in fair demand. Pork firmer; $13,50. Cut meats strong; 6¾@9¾c@9¾@10c. Bacon strong; 7¾@10¾@11¾c. Live hogs quiet at $4,50@4,90; receipts 2,728. Lard firm; 8¾@8¾@8¾@9c. Whisky very firm; 90c.

Toledo.
TOLEDO, O., September 20.—Flour firm; fair demand. Wheat in demand at full price, No. 2 white Wabash $1,85; No. 1 white Michigan $1,63@1,65; amber Michigan, cash and seller September $1,47¾@1,47¾; seller October $1,-September $1,47¾@1,47¾; seller October $1,-47¾; $1,48 buyer October; No. 1 red $1,62; No. 2 $1,46. Corn steady; moderate demand at 43¾@46c; low mixed 45¾c. Oats a shade better; No 1 36¾@36c; No. 2 35c.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains about stationary at this point, with thirty inches in the channel by the metal marks. Weather clear and pleasant and all that could be possibly desired for the transaction of ont-door business. Thermometer at sunrise, 48; at noon, 67.
—We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial*: Capt. H. G. Summers, who built the steamer Colombia here last spring for navigating the Magdalena River, writes Mr. T. C. Dumont, of Cincinnati from Barranquilla, State of Colombia, South America, that his steamer arrived there safe, after a tedious voyage of sixty days from New Orleans. He says that the weather was fine, but the winds contrary and strong, and "If we had not had a good boat, we would never have made the voyage. The Murildo built at Pittsburgh, and which started from Cincinnati one week before the Colombia) had not yet arrived at Barranquilla. She was partially condemned at Hayti, 400 miles from Barranquilla. She must have suffered greatly. My boat and machinery being strong, and in good working order, made the voyage safely."
—The wreck of the Glendale, which the Salvor is now at work at trying to recover some iron blooms, was sunk by striking a log, Dec. 21, 1870 at the head of Turkey Island, while on her way to Pittsburg with a cargo of pig metal, flour, &c., and a barge in tow loaded with iron ore. Ice was running heavy at the time, broke the barge loose from the boat, and landed the several pieces below on a bar, where it was saved by throwing a portion of the cargo overboard. The machinery, &c., was taken out by the Bellboat Aid shortly after she sank.
—The Memphis *Avalanche*, of Monday says: The seaboat and excursion craft Helen Brook is to be sold by the Sheriff in a few days. Her owners have got in debt here some five hundred dollars, besides being robbed, waylaid, and otherwise maltreated by the pimps, scamps and robbers, up about the foot of Island 40, some time since.
—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Thursday says: The R. W. Skillinger refused to pay wharfage yesterday, claiming that the city does not own the river outside of McCoy's wharf boat, where she was moored. The amount of her wharfage was $5 only, but she proposes to test the question as to whether the city can legally collect wharfage from a steamer that loads and discharges cargo over that wharf boat.
—"Night Hawk," writing from Vicksburg under date of the 14th, says: Freights are declining at the present time as follows: Cotton, $1,25 per bale; oil cake, $4 per long ton; oil per barrel, 75c., and cotton seed $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Occasionally shipments are made by tri-state boats at less figures, but the above are the packet rates.
—The Louisvill *Courier* says: General Weitzel put a force to work on the crossdam yesterday, to repair damages done by the late high water. We understand that no new work will be done this season, as Congress at the last session made no appropriation for the completion of the dam.
—The Far West, at Sioux City, has been presented with a pair of elks horns bearing the inscription: "17 days and 20 hours." This alludes to the time made by the boat in her famous run to Bentina, and which constituted her the champion steamer on the upper Missouri.
—The St. Louis *Republican* says that the Chief Engineer of the Colorado, Luke Quick, has been in the river nearly 40 days, and that he is now delayed for the first time repairing a boiler.
—Capt. J. Elliott starts out the Emma Elliott on the 25th of this month as a regular Memphis and New Orleans packet during the cotton season, running in connection with the Belle Lee, and making two trips a week.
—It is claimed that the Paragoud is the best boat now built for the cotton trade. She will carry 4,000 bales of cotton.

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SEPT. 16, 1872.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading and Paving of Red Oak alley, from Perry to Green streets, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, September 26th, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the collection of the same. CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.
se16:d3

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SEPT. 16, 1872.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the sewer on the First alley east of Arch street from Carroll street to the line of Jefferson street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, Sept. 27, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same. CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.
se16:z23

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SEPT. 16, 1872.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the construction of the sewer on SCHOOL and LACON streets, from Ann street to a point on Cockcock street, 170 feet east of School street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18th, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.
se12:z15

PITTSBURGH, September 10th, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, the Grading, Curbing and Paving of FIFTH STREET, Sixteenth ward, under the provisions of the Penn Avenue Improvement Act, is now ready for examination and can be seen for the correction of errors, at Jas. McCandless. Ella street for twenty days from this date; after that time it will be handed over to the City Treasurer, and a copy filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the County county.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
R. KIRKWOOD, Secretary.
JAS. McCANDLESS, Chairman.
se10:z90

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Sept. 9, 1872.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the paving of the sidewalks on Church avenue, from Union avenue to Cedar avenue; on Cedar avenue, from Church avenue to Ohio street; on Union avenue, from Ohio street to Montgomery avenue; on North avenue, from Cedar avenue to Irwin avenue, and on Ridge avenue, from Irwin avenue to Marion avenue, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, Sept. 20th, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS DAVIS, City Engineer.
se9:z90

Cleveland.
CLEVELAND, September 20.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat inactive quiet, and strong; No. 2 red winter $1,42@1,43, and $1,60 bid for No. 1 red winter. Corn firm. Oats steady and in moderate demand; new 34c. Petroleum firm but unchanged; fair movements.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. September 20.—117 s s hides, J Hammett & Son; 10 sks seed E Moye & Co; 9 kgs lard, F Sellers & Co; 20 pails tobacco, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 400 sks flour, Seghmyer & We 10 bbls do, T C Jenkins; 1 car wheat, J W Bombgarder; 1 do corn, R Knox & Son; 1 do hay, O H Alleston; 1 do corn, M F Herron & Co; 1 car barley, J Rhodes; 45 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 4 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do barley, P Duff; 1 do wheat, Daniel Wallace; 1 do hay, John Rose; 41 tres hams, Reese Owens.
WEST PENN, September 20.—3 cars lumber, W Anshutz & Co; 1 do do, A Reineman; 1 do do, Milliken & Co; 1 do do, G Freeborne; 15 bbls whisky, Speck Iron, Rogers & B; 20 sks potatoes, Bricker & Co; 1 bbl eggs, J Garson; 6 do onions, Shomaker & Co; 1 car lumber, Hoop J & Co; 10 sks pears, Voigt M & Co; 5 rolls leather, G H Anderson; 57 sks rags; Mc Cullough S & Co; 2 bbls tallow, W H Wallace; 5 sks onions, J S Clark & Co; 5 bbls whisky, Marshall Bros; 10 do do, Kleinordlinger & Co; PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. September 20.—1 car hay, J & W Fairley; 100, bbls flour, W H Nantker & Son; 159 pkgs pickles, E & C Magiun; 100 bbls flour, 50 bgs t seed, Houck Mc & Co; 1 car barley, Franenheim & Co; 100 bbls flour, H F Ludwick; 10 bals hops, Jno White Jr; 5 do do, Spencer McK & Co; 60 bgs t seed, J Hinkle; 4 bbls spirits, 1 do gin, S H Watson; 150 pails lard, I A Meyers & Co; 25 cses do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 do do, Reese Owens; 12 do do, 50 pails tobacco, Dilworth Bros; 20 bbls pears, J A Graff; 25 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 100 bbls flour, Watt L & Co; 100 do do, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 800 sks flour, F W Jenkins; 30 bbls pears, Reymer Bro; 5 bxs hops, Shomaker & Co; 25 do do, Haworth & D; 10 pails tobacco, S H Baird; 25 bbls spirits, Dillinger & S; 25 bgs t seed, Bricker & Co; 10 bbls spirits, S S Watson & Co; 12 bbls spirits, 3 do brandy, H Evert; 50 bbls flour, O Glasson & Co; 700 do do, Jenkins; 50 do h wines, Littell & M; 2 bbls whisky, H M Bennett; 50 bxs soap, Haworth & D; 1 pkg s h ware, J P Dean; 1 car staves, C A Wormcastle; 1 do malt, J Gungwieh; 243 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 5 bbls cider, J A Graff; 50 bgs potatoes, S Gray; 1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do barley, Loh & C; 10 bxs starch, Wincher H & Co; 7 sks potatoes, 9 kegs butter, Woodworth & D; 23 bbls apples, Morrison & C; 16 do do, H Rea Jr; 2 pkgs cheese, Luebbe Bro;
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., September 20.—1 car s iron, Miller B & P; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 37 do coal, S M Kier & Co; 16 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 26 pkgs potatoes, Mellin & W; 20 do do; J C Miller; 3 bals hops, D Dennison; 5 do do, Spencer & McK; 16 bxs yeast, Shomaker & Co; 15 pkgs h ware, J Woodwell; 5 bls hops, Beckleman & Co; 1 car junk, E T Briggs; 30 bdls hides, W Fiuccus & Son; 26 crtes peaches, J R Fricke; 11 sks potatoes, S B Copeland; 11 cars coal, Sable Coal Co.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., September 20.—2 cars lime, Dunbar L Co; 1 do do, Jones & L; 1 do do, Adams &Co; 1 do s iron, W Stone; 10 bxs h ware, Whitmore W D & Co; 8 crates c work, Grover & B; 2 bbls brass, B Pfaum; 25 bxs candles, B C & J H Sawyer; 200 o bbls, B D Moore; 172 bxs grapes, Voigt M & Co; 2 cars o bbls, C A Wormsastle; 100 bbls flour, Watt L & Co, 58 bdls paper, "gh P M Co; 3 tubs butter, Voigt M & Co; 4 tubs cheese; J A Graff.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I have this day associated with me in the manufacture of
WINDOW GLASS,
Robert J. Linton and Wm. Loeffler.
The business will be conducted under the style of
ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ & CO.
ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ.
PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1872. se17:z2

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c
JOHN T. BROWN.....W. H. BASSETT.
Bassett & Brown,
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS,
Graining and Glazing. No. 27 SIXTH AVENUE
Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c., do the best manner, on reasonable terms.

STAINED GLASS.
Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue, near Market Street.

ROBB & SNIVELY, ATTORNEYS, NO. 87 GRANT STREET.—Letters of Administration on the estate of SAMUEL P. MEVEY, late of North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to his estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them without delay to
RICHARD CROOKS, Administrator,
Shirland, Pa.,
Or to Robb & Snively, No. 87 Grant St., Pittsburgh.
se20:z82:8

Farrow & Thomas,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Practice in the State and the United States Courts.
T. STOBO FARROW.
Refers to—C. L. SEARS, First National Bank.
aug15:z9-WF

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, melancholy, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.
Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.
The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street. jan30:d&W

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they have consented, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,
JOSEPH HASTINGS, President,
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
H. Darlington, Thomas Lockhart,
James McLain, John Kelly,
Peter Neil, Thomas McMichael,
William F. Casey, Thomas Berry,
Joseph Ross, Mathew Mawhinney,
J. M. Fass, Thomas S. O'Neil.
mhs-m42

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Dispensary of the Pennsylvania Medical Institute, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps. Address
DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.
mh28:m90

Speedily Cured.—All Forms
of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the Pittsburgh Medical Institute, No. 6 SMITHFIELD street, above Fourth avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in matturer years, and which produce some of the following effects: Emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, defective memory, confusion, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, on which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope to any address. All communications confidential.
This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to call at the city for personal consultation, or address
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
jy11:m73

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel, For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has been in the office, and city for 20 years. Is a regular Graduate of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. fe27:115

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. Produces a splendid Black or natural Brown, leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any other injurious compound, and by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York. oct2-127-MWF-T

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.
Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. aug10:w56-d&S

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!
"Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure fully explained. Sent free. Address, (sealed) Dr. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.
Caps, Capes, Torches
AND
LEGGINS,
MANUFACTURED AT
WILT'S UPHOLSTERY,
92 Third Avenue.
PRICE LIST:
Red, Gold or Silver Bronzed Caps and Capes, complete, $150 per hundred.
Caps and Capes complete, any other colors, $125 per hundred.
Torches from $20 to $50 per hundred.
Leggins, $30 per hundred.
Special designs given on large orders. Call and examine before purchasing elsewh

HOME NEWS.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE, containing a full report of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, with the Grand Daylight and Torchlight Demonstrations, as appeared in our Daily of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, can be had at our counting-room this morning. We printed a large extra edition, so that all who want to send a paper to their friends, with the entire proceedings in it, can have it in one paper.

Lost.—Yesterday afternoon, either on Fourth avenue, Market or Sixth streets, between Lynch & Bros. bleaching establishment and Horne's store on Penn street, a ladies jet and gold enameled bracelet. The finder will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it at this office.

Admitted to Bail.

Robert Owens, the man who shot and killed Mrs. Mary J. Cousins, on Wednesday night, was yesterday taken from the lock-up and placed in jail. Application was afterwards made and he was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. The bail was given by his brothers, and he was released. His case will probably come before the Grand Jury before long.

Ladies Subsistance Committee.

This committee held a meeting yesterday morning at City Hall, for the purpose of closing up their business in connection with the convention. The bills were all paid as presented, and everything was satisfactorily arranged, and the committee as a financial organization was dissolved. Too much cannot be said in praise of the ladies who so nobly and successfully provided for our visitors during their stay in the city. Their kindness doubtless will long be remembered, and will establish for our city a desirable reputation for hospitality and generosity.

Pittsburgh Female College.

In the pressure upon our columns, due to the Convention, we failed to note the prosperous opening of the Pittsburgh Female College. More boarders have already entered than have been in attendance at one time for years past, and several are yet to come. There is also a large attendance of day pupils. Many more will enter during the next two weeks. Pupils are received for the regular course, or for any particular branch, such as Vocal or Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting, French, German, Needlework, Waxwork, &c. We are required to urge those who design to become pupils to make application at as early a day as possible. Any information in relation to the College may be obtained by inquiry personally or by letter of Dr. Pershing.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The play of "Poverty Flat" attracted another large house last evening, and was well received by the audience. To-day two performances will be given—a matinee this afternoon and the regular programme this evening. At the matinee "Poverty Flat" will be rendered, and in the evening the Fifth Act of King Richard the Third, will be given in addition. The establishment of the popular prices at the matinees has proved a decided success, and the house will doubtless be well filled to-day, as usual.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The success of Manager Aims' new house does not seem to abate in the least. Another excellent bill was presented last night, and witnessed by a full house. A matinee will be given this afternoon, and an unusually good bill has been prepared for to-night.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of 1792 and 1872.

The Canonsburg *Herald*, a new, lively weekly paper published in Canonsburg, Washington county, this State, in its last issue, speaking of ancient newspapers, contains the following allusion to the Pittsburgh GAZETTE of the olden times as compared with the present: "One paper is a copy of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, dated November 5d, 1792. It is a little four column folio and presents a very crude appearance when compared with the GAZETTE of to-day. Eighty years has quadrupled its size and refined its general appearance. The first thing which attracts our attention is a Proclamation of the President of the United States, signed, George Washington, and countersigned Thomas Jefferson, dated September 15th, 1792. The publisher, in a notice requesting his subscribers to pay up their arrearages, says, 'He will receive wheat, rye or whisky in payment, if delivered in one month from this date, either to Col. John Cannon, Canonsburg; John Henderson, Esq., Mingo Bottom; Mr. John M'Intire, Wheeling, or at the printing office.' "

A Satisfactory Test.

I do not profess to be a woman's suffragist, like King Agrippa am only "almost pursuaded," yet those people who preach it down, with the only plea, that the polls is not the proper place for women, might, since the Soldiers' Convention, just as well "dry up," for what they are capable of enduring in many ways than one, was fully tested at the parade on Wednesday. I say and say *emphatically*, that when women can stand on the street for hours, in both storm and sunshine, with from one to seven babies, as every Tom, Dick and Harry's wife did, without any serious result, either physically or morally, they can stand at the polls long enough to deposit their ballot. But, says one, the contaminating influence is not as great as it is on election day at the polls. Admitting it, then comes the query, why is it not so great? Simply because of the softening influence of woman's presence; the influence that would be felt at the polls and is felt at every gathering where she is admitted. Women are not the delicate creatures they are represented to be; their power of endurance has been weighed and not found wanting; neither must they necessarily mingle with the motley crowd at the polls, in order to come in contact with vice and immorality. I repeat it. I do not insist on the right of suffrage, yet if it is ever given me, I will pin up my "train" above the sickening pools of tobacco juice, and run all risks in regard to any polluting consequences of voting. DORCAS WOODWORTH.

A LARGE GRAB.

A Twenty Thousand Dollar Robbery.

Officer Woolridge who is stationed at the Union Depot received a dispatch from the officer at the Columbus, Ohio, depot yesterday afternoon saying that J. D. Ordish was robbed at the Union Depot yesterday morning about ten o'clock, of ten thousand dollars in greenbacks, and ten thousand dollars in notes. No particulars were given but the impression from reading the dispatch was that Ordish was robbed while standing in the depot, just before taking the early train west on the Fan Handle Railroad and that the robbery was not discovered until he reached Columbus. There is no clue to the robbers.

A SKULL CRUSHED.

A Boy Assaulted in a Glass Works—Dangerously Wounded.

Yesterday morning some difficulty arose between a man named John George and a boy named Edward Cummings, who were employed at the Dolly Varden Glass Works, in which the boy was knocked down and his skull crushed in a terrible and dangerous manner. The injured boy was removed to the home of his mother, on High street, where Dr. Arthurs attended him and trepanned his skull. Alderman McMasters then took the information of the boy, who charged George with felonious assault and battery. The information states that the defendant became angry at something the opponent had said, and threw a lump of coal at him, striking him and knocking him down. It is alleged that he then picked a bar of iron with which he struck him on the head, crushing his skull.

The injuries of young Cummings are of a very serious nature, though it is thought they will not prove fatal. George was arrested and held for a hearing.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

One Man Fatally Injured—Narrow Escape of Five Others.

Yesterday morning an accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Stewart's Station, about fifteen miles from the city, which resulted in the fatal injury of one man, and the very remarkable and narrow escape of five others.

About seven o'clock the supervisor of the subdivision of the road, started with a hand car and five men to do some work along the road. As the morning was very foggy the men did not notice the approach of a freight train until it was within a few feet of them. Five of them jumped from the car and succeeded in making their escape, but the sixth, a German who had been on the road but a short time, remained on the car, and when the freight train struck it he was so severely injured that his recovery is considered impossible. The five men who narrowly escaped death from the freight train by jumping onto another track, came very near being killed by an express train which came along a few moments after the accident in another direction.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday in the Criminal Court, Judge Collier on the Bench:

In the case of Wm. Campbell, charged with larceny, the jury passed a verdict of not guilty.

A *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of the Com. vs. Wm. Downey, et al., charged with assault and battery, upon the payment of all costs, except witnesses' fees by defendants.

Ernest Niback, charged with aggravated assault and battery, Christian Peters prosecutor, the jury found a verdict of guilty in the second count, and recommended defendant to the mercy of the Court.

A *nolle pros.* was entered, by permission of the Court, in the case of the Com. vs. Charles Sweeney, charged with assault and battery.

In the case of the Com. vs. Arody Geddis et. al., charged with committing an assault and battery upon Patrick McCormick. A *nolle pros.* was entered by permission of the Court on payment of costs by defendant.

In the case of the Com. vs. Wm. McCormack, charged with assault and battery, a *nolle pros.* was entered by permission, upon payment of all costs, excepting witness fees, by the prosecutor.

Robert Smith, of city, was tried on two charges of selling liquor to minors. Jury out.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.:

James C. Parker,	Annie Hunsucker,
Adam Reddy,	Michael Hagell,
Jno. G. Berry, (3 cases)	D. W. Wright (2 cases)
Conrad Heinz,	Jas. Whitfield, et al.,
Pat Conway,	A. W. Washington,
Quill Fleming,	James Ward,
Florence McCarthey,	Charles Schurr,
Christ Fink,	Mary Silvers,
Mrs. E. Reisner,	Jas. McNemarren,
James Giles,	John Meehen, (2 cases)
Benj. Ebel,	John Jones,
Mrs. M. Betz,	Thos. Haley,
A. J. Hamilton,	Stephen Fahay,
Anna Markham,	Thos. Carroll,
Nicholas Schwartz,	Pat Burke,
John Williams,	Pat Enwright.
Wm. McKain.	

BREVITIES.

....Grant street is vacated—by the horse cars.

....The decorations were removed yesterday from City Hall.

....The arches on Fifth avenue were taken down last evening.

....The Grant street improvement will be finished next Monday.

....An assistant book keeper is advertised for in to-day's GAZETTE.

....The Lib-Dems. are erecting a stand in the Third ward Diamond, Allegheny.

....A twenty inch pipe sewer is being laid on Exchange alley, from Eleventh and Twelfth street.

....On Thursday six car loads of soldiers passed through the city *enroute* for Minnesota and Dacota.

....The Common Pleas Court sat for a short time yesterday but transacted no business of any importance.

....The "dig bell," which has been previously mentioned in the city papers, was being repaired again yesterday.

....A little boy whose name we could not learn, was run over on Chestnut street, yesterday, and had his leg broken.

....Cars on the Citizens' Passenger Railway are delayed a great deal by the wagons with which Penn street is crowded.

....The United States Court which was in session at Williamsport, adjourned on Thursday, all the cases on the docket having been disposed of.

....Yesterday in the District Court Messrs. Stien & Bros., of this city, filed a petition asking that Geo. Stadter of Louisville, Crawford county, be adjudged bankrupt.

....The Mount Washington Incline Railway Company did an extensive business on Tuesday and Wednesday, having in those two days elevated 4,753 persons. At six cents each this would amount to $287.13.

....The great gas well on the Carter farm, Sugar-creek township, Venango county, is now supplying twenty-five wells on the Galloway farm with fuel and light. So far there has been no decrease in the flow of gas.

....We congratulate our very excellent young friend, Mr. W. W. Ackley, of Allegheny, on the happy occasion of his desertion from the ranks of bachelors, and the taking of a young and accomplished wife. The young couple have our sincerest wishes for their happiness, joy and prosperity.

....Indiana county seems to be a healthy corn country, judging from a correspondence written from there, says: "Carpenters are busy making scaling ladders to enable the farmers to reach the ear and secure the crop. Corn is reported nine-teen feet high in some of the bottoms, and still going up."

....The Central Junior Grant Club composed of the youth of the old wards held a street parade under command of Capt. Thomas Best. They were preceded by a martial band of music and presented a very creditable and attractive appearance. They have our thanks for the serenade they afforded the GAZETTE.

....Mr. Henry Bollman, President of the H. & M. Bank of this city, who resides at McKeesport, met with a painful accident at that place yesterday morning. In attempting to get aboard a train to come to this city, Mr. Bollman fell, and the wheels passed over his right hand, cutting of his thumb and two fingers.

....It is a remarkable fact that during Greeley's stay of half a dozen hours in our city, there were more robberies committed than during the three days that the city was crowded with visitors and delegates to the convention. Some of Greeley's adherents are not so honest as the man whom Mr. Marshall introduced as the "noblest work of God."

....Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, a man named Matthew McBride was run over by a street car, on Carson street, South Pittsburgh, and severely injured. He was scraping the street when a car on the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Railway passed. In stepping aside to avoid a car he was struck by one of the horses and knocked down. The car passed over him and his arms were badly bruises. It is thought amputation will be necessary.

....On Wednesday evening, Mr. Burns and his wife, residing on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, was riding along Montgomery avenue, near Federal street, Allegheny, in a buggy when the horse attached to the vehicle became frightened and ran off. The occupants of the buggy were thrown out near Federal street. Mrs. Burns escaped with a few slight bruises, but her husband was rendered senseless. He was attended by Drs. Smith and Thorn, and after recovering consciousness was taken to his home. It is feared he is seriously injured.

....In Tempenanceville just now, many improvements are taking place, that tend to make it a desirable place of residence. Alexandra street is being paved with boulders, which will make it a better avenue of travel for vehicles and pedestrians. Main street is being paved with the Wycoff pavement. Some new buildings are going up, among which are those of Walter Furgerson, two fine stores on Chestnut street. John D. Richards is building a double brick building on Chestnut street. Gas Works are projected. The company is already formed, and pipes are on the ground, ready to be laid. The gas works are being enlarged.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

THE Mayor had twenty-eight common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

WM. MARTIN and John Reagan were sent to the Work House yesterday by Mayor Blackmore for thirty days each.

BEFORE ALDERMAN GRIER, of Temperanceville, informations were made against Fritz Luth for disorderly conduct and drunkenness, and also against John Bud. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

SARAH GREENHILL made two informations before Alderman McMasters against Milton Emmett, charging him with assault and battery and surety of the peace. She alleges that he seized her roughly and choked her severely. A warrant was issued.

YESTERDAY morning Joseph Hinds, charged by James T. Simpson with the larceny of a horse and buggy, which had been left standing in front of City Hall on Wednesday, had a hearing before Mayor Callow, and was held in bail for the sum of three hundred dollars bail.

A GREENE, M. D., (not a green M. D.) the celebrated Indian herb doctor, veterenary surgeon, etc., is afraid that Henry Buchanan will do him bodily harm, and accordingly asks Alderman O'Donnell to have the belligerent Henry arrested. A warrant was issued.

JOHN MCMANNIS alleges, before Alderman O'Donnell, that Albert ——, the gatekeeper of the National Hotel, is guilty of larceny by bailee. The deponent alleges that he trusted the defendant with twenty dollars to be paid to Robert McDonald. The barkeeper, it is alleged, neglected to turn the money over to the third party, but appropriated it to his own use. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

BEFORE Aldefman D. L. Smith of Allegheny, Arthur Stewart made an information, charging Thomas Gourley with beating him in a very severe manner. Gourley was arrested and was held to answer a charge of assault and battery in Court. Subsequently Gourley preferred a charge of surety against Stewart. He alleges that Stewart threatened to shoot him, and gives that as a reason for whipping him.

JAMES BROWN was fined fifty dollars and costs by Mayor Callow, for forcing his way into the house of Rebecca Dilwharp, in Allegheny, and acting in a very disorderly manner. He and a companion asked admission but were refused. They then commenced breaking the windows and doors, and finally gained an entrance. When inside they conducted themselves in a very boisterous manner, and frightened the inmates by threatening to kill teem. In default of the fine Brown was sent to the Work House for ninety days. His colleague has not yet been arrested.

ALDERMAN THOMPSON, of West Pittsburgh, had several cases of drunkenness before him: Mike Carney, T. Littlehall, T. Jones, T. McDonald, H. Hare were fined $5.25 each, and J. Croyle was fined $5.25 and sent to jail in default of bail. W. Spindle and B. Anderson were also fined $5.25. He had also several cases of disorderly conduct before him, for which A. Shinton was fined $12.40, Mrs. Kane $5 and sent to jail, John Allen $5, and T. McDonald was sent to the work house for thirty days. D. Cumboy was arrested for assault and battery on oath of Mr. Moyer, and was fined $6.45, which was paid.

PERSONAL.

***SENATOR DOOLITTLE spoke at Oil City last evening.

***TOM MARSHALL, Esq., spoke his Liberal piece at Sewickley last evening.

***JAMES Black, of Lancaster, Pa., Prohibition candidate for President, passed through the city yesterday en route to Ohio.

***Judge McCandless and S. C. McCandless, Esq., returned to the city last evening from Williamsport, where they have been attending the United States Court.

***Major John Williams, Superintendent of Education in Madison county, Mississippi, left the city yesterday afternoon, for home. He was one of the last "conventioners" to leave the city.

***Hon. Wm. T. Haines, says the *Indiana Messenger*, who has been campaigning in this county during the past two weeks, did good service for the cause. He is an earnest, effective speaker, and has given entire satisfaction to our people. His work will bring forth satisfactory results.

***Mr. Jefferson Davis passed through this city yesterday on the St. Louis express train and buggy, which had been left standing in front of City Hall on Wednesday, had a hearing before Mayor Callow, and was held in bail for the sum of three hundred dollars bail.

ACCIDENTAL.

A Chapter of Casualities.

Last evening Mrs. Murray, an old lady, while crossing Ohio street, near the Market House, was knocked down and run over by a passing car riage. She was cut in the head and otherwise considerably bruised, but no bones were broken. She was picked up and carried into a house near by, where medical aid was rendered, after which she was removed to the residence of her son in-law, Mr. Murray, on Gay alley. Mrs. Murray is almost sixty years of age.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MONONGAHELA.

A Whole Block Destroyed—Loss $70,000.

It is reported that a large and destructive fire occurred at Monongahela City yesterday morning. The fire broke out about ten o'clock, and before it could be checked the entire block was destroyed. The loss will amount to about $70,000, on which there is about $30,000 insurance.

No More Smoky Chimneys.

The Gothic Ventilator and Chimney Top is guaranteed to cure them. Lacock, Hawthorne & Co., are agents for Allegheny county. Call and see it at their store, No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny. TS.

Paul Hugus Hacke has removed for a few days to No. 17 Fifth avenue, up stairs, over Mr. F. H. Eaton's Trimming Store.

THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Another Meeting last Night—Interest in the Enterprise—Large Attendance—The Organization Fairly Established—The Preliminary Proceedings—The Progress Made in the Work.

Last evening the friends and adherents of the new Presbyterian Church, in Allegheny, an offshoot from the Second U. P. Church, held another meeting to further the work in which they have engaged.

The meeting convened in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Sandusky and Gay alley, late Rev. Mr. McMillan's, and was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen interested in the new organization.

The assemblage first engaged in preliminary devotional exercises, after which Mr. J. W. Kirker was called to the chair and Mr. Jacob Glosser chosen Secretary.

Reports from the committee appointed at the last meeting were called for. The Memorial Committee, appointed to prepare the petition to Presbytery and to procure signatures, reported that they had prepared the paper, and that 127 persons had signed the call. They also reported that they had met with great success in securing subscriptions and that over $2,300 had already been secured for maintaining the organization.

The committee appointed to procure a place of meeting for the Church, reported that they had had a conference with the persons at present holding possession of the Reformed Presbyterian church building (the one in which the meeting was held), and that the place had been offered free of rent, provided it was repaired and sustained at the expense of the new congregation so long as they met in it. The members of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation had also agreed to worship with the new church and to unite their Sunday school with it.

The reports of the Committees were received, and both Committees continued. The offer of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was then accepted and a Committee appointed to make arrangements to put it in proper repair and make certain changes that were suggested.

The question was called up in relation to the adoptibu of the Psalms and after some discussion the new version was adopted with but one dissenting vote. It was also decided to dispense with "tokens" on communion occasions. This is the first U. P. Church in Allegheny, we believe that has adopted the new version of the Psalms.

Suggestions were then received in reference to the name of the new organization. The favorites seemed to be "Central U. P. Church" or "Progressive U. P. Church," but on this point no action was taken, the matter being postponed until a future meeting.

A committee was appointed to organize a choir. The committee on Memorial were also instructed to have a special meeting of the Allegheny Presbytery called for the purpose of formally organizing the church in accordance with the Discipline and for the election of Elders. Another committee was also appointed on "Supplying the Pulpit" until a regular minister was installed. The meeting then adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

The new congregation will commence at once with the work in hand, and regular services will hereafter be held. Arrangements have been made for preaching to-morrow in the morning by a minister whose name we could not learn, and in the afternoon at three o'clock by the Rev. Wm. J. Reid, of this city.

They have also organized a Sabbath school, with Mr. E. M. Still as Superintendent and Mr. J. L. Robinson assistant. After to-morrow the Sabbath preaching services will be held in the three days that the city was crowded with visitors and delegates to the convention. Some of Greeley's adherents are not so honest as the man whom Mr. Marshall introduced as the "noblest work of God."

THE RIOTS.

The Hearing Before the Mayor—The Defendants Held for Court.

Yesterday afternoon a hearing was had before Mayor Blackmore in the cases growing out of the riots on Wylie avenue last Saturday night. There was a large crowd in attendance, of both white and colored, but the hearing went on without interruption.

The accused were John Henry, Jos. H. Monge, and others unknown, who are charged with riot, and J. S. Haymaker, Captain of the Excelsior ward Grant and Wilson club, who is charged with resisting officers James Gormly and J. Fagan, in the discharge of their duty as policemen and with disorderly conduct. Wm. Boyles was also included in the information for disorderly conduct with Captain Haymaker.

John Ball, the colored man, was first called, but General Pearson offered a surgeon's certificate to the effect that he was unable to attend from wounds received. The case was accordingly postponed.

The disorderly conduct case against Haymaker was then taken up. The charge was withdrawn.

The charge for resisting the officers against Haymaker was next taken up, and the hearing proceeded.

John Coyle and R. B. Parkinson, Esq., appeared for the officers, and opened the case for the prosecution. Gen. Pearson, David Reed, A. M. Brown, and J. S. Lambie, Esqs., appeared for the defense.

The evidence was then taken up in detail, but nothing new elicited further than what we published last Monday, in relation to the origin of the affair. There were half a dozen police officers examined, whose testimony was to the effect that after the fight commenced they went up and attempted to arrest Ball, a colored man, whom they adjudged to be fighting, and that Capt. Haymaker at first came up and said they should not arrest the man, but did not offer any resistance to the officers, and did not interfere with them.

The Mayor, after hearing the evidence, put the prisoner to bail in the sum of $500.

Wm. Boyles, another defendant, charged with disorderly conduct, after a hearing was discharged.

HATS AND CAPS.

Great Stock and Immense Variety at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s.—Late Styles and Novelties.—New Goods Constantly Arriving.—Preparations of the Firm for the Fall Trade.—Lowest Prices in the City.—A Few Facts for the Trade.—Superior Inducements to Every Class of Buyers.

An adequate idea of the extent of the preparations that have been made by the well known firm of Wm. Fleming & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in hats and caps, No. 139 Wood street, to meet the demands of their fall trade, can only be obtained through the medium of personal visit to the house. This extensive establishment, which is one of the largest business houses in the city, is literally filled with goods throughout. The stock comprises an immense variety, including all the late styles and novelties that can be found in the Eastern markets. The goods have been most carefully selected, and will be found on inspection to be first class in every respect, and quite superior to any heretofore offered. Although their stock is already so large and varied, constant accessions to it are being daily made, thus enabling the firm to successfully compete with Eastern houses. City and country merchants can save considerable expense and time in having their orders filled at this house rather than in the East, as the terms are quite as favorable as can be procured in Philadelphia or New York, and as they can find goods adapted to all classes of custom in as great variety as in any house in the country. An obvious advantage is offered retail buyers, consisting in the marking of all goods down to the lowest figures at which they can be sold, and the rigid enforcement of the one price principle. This enables all buyers to obtain the same inducements, whether they are experienced or otherwise.

The Boston Clothing House still successfully managas to keep pace with the times and to afford stylish clothing at small prices. The firm do not sell slop-shop work, but such as would do credit to the very best custom establishments. They are now offering a very carefully selected stock of fresh fall goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Call in and judge for yourselves. Everybody should know that the Great One Price Store is at No. 95 Smithfield street, for such knowledge may save them much money when they come to buy their fall and winter supply of new clothes. All are invited to call and look through the stock, and to inquire the prices, whether wishing to purchase or not. The managers are corteous and accomodating gentlemen, who are conspicuous for fair dealing with, and honorable treatment of their patrons. Again we say, give them a call.

The Duquesne Wagon Works

of Messrs. C. COLEMAN & SON, on Marion avenue Allegheny, is turning out some of the best and best-finished work to be found in any American shop, East or West, including, *Farm, Southern,* and *Platform Spring Wagons*, and asa special, the *Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon*, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. Only the best materials used, and only the best workmen employed. Prices 15 to 25 per cent. lower than the East. All work warranted. Address C. COLEMAN & SON, s.s. Allegheny City, Pa.

Fall Suits—

Mr. Thomas Scandrett, No. 245 Liberty seeret, has just received a fine lot of cloths suitable for fall suits, which he is prepared to make up to fill the orders of his patrons on the most reasonable terms. The advantage in purchasing at this house is the fact that Mr. Scandrett keeps only good material on hand—no shoddy article, and that you can get a suit stylish in make up, comfortable in fit, and one that will wear well, too, without being fleeced and compelled to pay exorbitant prices. He has ample facilities for filling all orders promptly, and we guarantee all who call there for a suit will be well suited.

Brandies for Medicinal Purposes.

Old Tom and Palm Gins,
Pinet Brandy,
Otard Dupuy Brandy.
Burgundy Port,
Madeira and Malaga Wines,
Jamaica Rum,
Irish and Scotch Wiskies.

In quantities to suit purchasers at James K. Lanahan's, No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Purity always guaranteed.

A good shave and wash are grand luxuries, but a bad shave and a Slovenly wash are some of the abominable experiences men will occasionally meet with in the barber-ous world. Now to avoid the latter nuisance, and to secure the former blessings, readers should patronage the Central Hotel shop, where whole business is conducted in such good style.

Don't Fail to Call

At Haslett & Kennedy's elegant watch, clock and jewelry store, No. 79 Smithfield street. Their entire stock is new—they keep all the staple goods and an endless variety of fancy articles suited to all tastes.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.
D&wtf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

Our lady friends will find a magnificent display of fine and fashionable new styles of jewelry that has just been opened at the representative house of S. M. Orr, No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny.

MR. BAILEY'S EXPERIENCE.

He Goes to Hear Greeley—And Gets Into a Reform Crowd—Meets With a Fervid Reformer—But Has Disagreeable Memories of the Same.

Mr. Edward Bailey, a resident of the Sixth ward, has the peculiar distinction of being one of that select quartette of colored men in the city who espouse the cause of Chappaqua's sage, and of course Mr. Bailey laid aside business on Thursday evening to attend at the demonstration in honor of his chief. He didn't mingle in the torchlight procession but took his stand early in front of the St. Charles and patiently awaited the coming of the pageant. It came at last, and the crowd was thus somewhat augmented, but Mr. Bailey felt so highly elated with a sight of his chief that he cared not for the discomfort of being jostled about, and so maintained his ground, surrounded by a group of particularly fervid enthusiasts, who seemed to roll the name of "Honest Old Horace" under their tongues as a sweet morsel. The object of their devotion finally appeared, and as he spoke the applause from the groups was frequent and wild. Mr. Bailey particularly was charmed with the glowing fervor of one individual who stood just beside him, and in demonstrative appreciation, excelled all the rest. It is true sometimes he was rather forcible, in method of expressing his feelings, and was rather frequent in the facetious punchings accompanied by sly winks, by which his sable friend was made to understand the "points," but Mr. Bailey, in the exuberance of his own delight, made no objection to these flights, until the demonstrative individual, overcharged with emotion, let out a wild warwhoop for "Honest Horace," and "down with the thieves," at the same time affectonately embracing his colored friend. When he recovered breath, Mr. Bailey had the impression that some foreign hand had been in his pocket; and was further confirmed in his belief by searching for his pocket-book, which was gone—simultaneous with the sudden disappearance of his enthusiastic companion. The pocket-book contained $1,11 and up to last evening the man whose ardent devotion to honesty is the abstract had so impressed Mr. Bailey, had not returned with the amount. Mr. Bailey is now considering whether an individual may not be found in his demonstrations for reform? in order that his own thievery may be thus cloaked, and if this be so whether in a broader sense, the principle is not exemplified in a political movement, which ostensibly for reform, attracts around it, all who have ever been opposed to everything in that direction but who have always needed it the most.

Buchanan Letter List, September 21, '72.

Aldermann William; Brophy M. J.; Buttermore John P.; Brown Samuel R.; Bright F. W.; Benauf Levina; Bell Mary; Beebe John W.; Brown Ross; Carson John; Cowan Abaron; Clark J.; Collins James; Clair Ida; Donaldson J. W.; Devlin James; Doran James; Dixon William R.; Donahoe Kate.; Davies William S.; Funk John; Finch William Jr.; Foiery S.; Greiner John A.; Greiner Daniel; Hackett Charles; Hopkins Lafayette; Healey M.; Hughes William S.; Harrison William H.; Knox Mrs. William; Link Anna M.; Lewis Mary Mrs.; Lloyd Wm.; Long Ann Eliza.; Lorrence Mary E.; Long Andrew; Miller Wm. J.; Mack Wm.; Meinhard John; May Sarah P.; Maits John; McGinnes Ed.; Mellitheren Lobert; Noonan Nora; Pentlcost Sarah; Race N.; Richards Maria.; Smith Emma Miss.; Jeremiah; Slatery James Scott George; Spellman Mrs.; Stewart Sidney G.; Steen Emelia; Snyder D. C.; Stirling Charles A.; Thornton J. H.; Twaddle John; Vogel Joseph; Vance Alexander M.; Wheat M. Mrs.; White Daniel; Wareham Jabe; Wagner John D.; Ward Thos.

CHARLES HORIE, Postmaster.

Clap-trap and Cant.—Invalid reader, if you are unwise enough to put yourself outside of any of the *stock tonics* guaranteed to contain "no diffusive stimulant," you will unevitably come to grief. Ask your physician if any liquid preparation, destitute of stimulating properties, is worthy of the name of a tonic. He will tell you no. Shun all such nauseous catchpennies. PLANTATION BITTERS, the most wholsome invigorant in the world, owes the rapidity with which it relieves the disordered stomach and shattered nerves to the diffusive agent which contains the medicinal ingredients to the seat of complaint. That agent is the spirit of the sugar cane, the most nutritious and agreeable of all the varieties of alcohol. The medicinal ingredients of Plantation Bitters, valuable as they are, would be comparatively useless without this distributive basis. They would ferment and sour. Beware, as you hope for health, of the horrible compounds of refuse drugs in a state of fermentation which humbugs are endeavoring to foist upon the public, as medicines. TTHS-S.

The Teutonia Insurance Company, the office of which is at No. 206 Ohio street, Allegheny, is one of the most worthy and reliable institutions of the character in these parts, and we are glad to learn that it is in an exceedingly healthy and prosperous condition. Its managers are shrewd and careful business men, who guard with fidelity the affairs of their company, so as to afford the largest measure of protection to those who may assure. We commend the Teutonia to the fullest confidence of those of our friends who may desire taking out a policy against fire, feeling certain that its safety is fully guaranteed by the high character of the business gentlemen at its head.

"It is as Pretty as a Picture, and it works like a charm," was the enthusiastic exclamation of a lady friend who first saw a "Florence" Sewing Machine in operation at the Parlor office of Messrs. Heckert & McKain, No. 8 Sixth street. She was as truthful as enthusiastic, for the "Florence" is worthy all the many honors it receives. No family should be without such a smooth singing "Florence" Nightingale. It does its work well and satisfactorily, and, in the economy of labor, will repay the expense in one year's service. Call in and see it at work.

The American Button Hole and Over seaming sewing machine should be regarded as an indispensible article in every household. It performs its work with ease and nicety and with great perfection. Mr. James Espy, No. 178 Fifth street, agent for their sale in this locality, will take pleasure in explaining to all who may call the superior advantages which the American possesses over rival instruments, and what work it can well and faithfully perform which the others puts in no claim of being able to do.

The National Insurance Company, of Allegheny, is doing a handsome business just now as the good fruits of its past honesty and present excellent management, are being realized by the whole community. The National is as sound as a silver dollar, and Mr. James E. Stevenson, its Secretary, will be pleased to show the truth of the assertion to any who may drop in upon him at the office on the corner of Federal street and South Diamond.

Strangers in the city who have a taste for such things, should not leave town without calling at Haslett & Kennedy's clock, watch and jewelry store, to see their elegant stock of staple and fancy goods. At no place else in the city can be found more beautiful novelties suited for wedding or birthday presents, or for gift-tokens of affection. Call and see them. Call and see them.

The American Button Hole and Overseaming Machine has all the advantages claimed for other machines, and has in addition the distinctive feature from which it takes its name. If you want a thoroughly reliable machine—one that will always be in working order, and will not be constantly needing repairs, get an American. The general office of the agent, Mr. James Espy, is at No. 178 Liberty street.

Hespenheide & Co., fashionable merchant tailors, No. 50 Sixth street, near Penn avenue, are daily receiving their fall and winter stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which are prepared to manufacturer to order in the very best manner, at the most reasonable prices. Their workmanship is famous for its fine finish and durability.

Paul Hugus Hacke has removed for a few days to No. 17 Fifth avenue, up stairs, over Mr. F. H. Eaton's Trimming store.

Workman & Davis, the well known carriage builders, are rapidly building up an immense trade, and are receiving orders from all parts of the country. It is the reasonableness of their prices and strength, durability and beauty of their workmanship that combine to make their house so popular.

The centre of attraction in Allegheny just now is the show window of S. M. Orr, No. 114 Federal street, where is exhibited a grand and beautiful display of fine jewelry, and rich and fancy goods. Ladies, you will be pleased on paying this fine establishment a visit. Whether you desire to purchase or not, you will be made welcome.

Messrs. Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., at No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny, are now offering special inducements to parties buying cook stoves. Their stock is complete, comprising various styles. Families desiring anything in this line will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. TS

The stock of carriages, barouches, buggies, etc., at the extensive factory and bazar of Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, is very large, and purchasers can readily make their selections. Do not go east or west for goods in this line when you can do so well here at home.

It is admitted that vehicles manufactured in this city by Messrs. Workman & Davis, are not only as good, strong and tasty as those brought from the east, but are in many cases cheaper. Their extensive factory, offices and warerooms, are at Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Jewelry of every kind adapted to all tastes and purses, including some with elegant and costly settings, and all the grades below. A fine display at the new jewelry store of Haslett & Kennedy, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, offer unusual inducements in carriages, buggies, etc., during the fall trade, now about to open. Their stock is very large.

Extra Quality champaignes by the bottle or case at James K. Lanahan's importing liquor house, No. 355 Liberty street.

Strangers in the city having orders for plated ware, will find sets and samples of all modern styles of elegant treble plated ware, of beautiful designs, at Haslett & Kennedy's store, No. 79 Smithfield street.

Paul Hugus Hacke has removed for a few days to No. 17 Fifth avenue, up stairs, over Mr. F. H. Eaton's Trimming Store.

August Hennig, silk Hat manufacturer, at No. 114 Liberty street, renovates and remodels old silk hats in the latest style, and warrants them to give satisfaction. TTHS

The Best and purest old rye whisky, of various ages and the very choicest brands, at James K. Lanahans, 355 Liberty street.

Prof. Campbell's Select School for Boys, Second floor Savings Bank, No. 101 Federal street, Allegheny, is receiving a liberal share of public patronage. Instruction thorough. Tuition moderate. TTHS

Ridge street Residence for sale in Allegheny City. Apply to
C. H. LOVE,
121 Fourth avenue.

Boarding at No. 164 North avenue, Allegheny. 6

THE ALLEGHENY CLUBS.

Proposed Parade—The Preliminaries Being Arranged.

Some dissatisfaction has been created in Allegheny by the action of the majority of the Pittsburgh clubs in turning out of the procession, before it reached Allegheny. The Alleghenians had decorated very freely and at considerable expense, and they feel somewhat aggrieved that they should be slighted, especially after their own clubs, numbering nearly fifteen hundred men, had gone over the route in Pittsburgh, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

In order to remedy the matter and favor Allegheny with a creditable parade, it is now proposed by the directors of the marching clubs of that city to get up a parade there and make a thorough tour of the city. The matter has been freely discussed during the past two days, and the preliminaries have progressed so far that it is now looked upon as a fixed fact. It is probable a meeting of the captains will be held in a few days, when final arrangements will be made.

Mantels.

Marble, slate and marbleized mantels. A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale, lower than can be bought in the city. All kinds of marble and granite work done with dispatch and in the best manner. I have steam power to saw, rub and polish marble. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where steam is used to all parts of the work. This enables me to do better work and cheaper than any other house. Persons in want of such articles will please call and examine the stock at 319 and 321 Liberty street, one square below grain elevator.
• 6 W. W. WALLACE.

Successful Cures of Rupture.

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1872.

Dr. Reichenbach, No. 11 Market street, Pittsburgh.—We, the undersigned, deem it our duty to inform you that we consider ourselves perfectly cured of that disagreeable complaint, rupture, and would advise any of our friends so afflicted to try your system.

DAINE HERLEHY,
No